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LONDON, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, APRIL 18-19, 1992

ESTABLISHED 1887

Tokyo Domino Won't Knock U.S. Over, Greenspan Says

By Lawrence Malkin

NEW YORK - Seeking to calm fears that James might bring its money home from America, the Federal Reserve chairman, Alan Greenspan. said Finlay that the decline of the Japanese stock market was having only a limited impact on the

marges was miving only a manifed impact on the U.S. according.

The Bendomy, Mr. Greenspan said, was recovering on track but more slowly than he would like.

Mr. Greenspan appeared before the Senate Benking Committee to discuss widespread concern that Japanese financial developments might remote the flow of funds available for lending in the first of Senate and the U.S. interest rates developments. United States, push up U.S. interest rates, drive down Wall Street markets and stille the nascent

The Fed chairman reported that the slack was heady being taken up by European banks.

The U.S. and most European securities markets
generalised Friday for the start of the Easter
weekend. 50 Mr. Greenspan's comments, which

came after Tokyo markets closed, had little immediste impact on prices. Currency trading was light and did not show a reaction to the statements. Richard Breeden, chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, also appeared before the committee. Both he and Mr. Greenspan used the wind "bubble" in describing the deflation of Japan's financial assets, and both said that then

figurations assess, and both said that their agencies were monitoring the process but had found little direct effect on U.S. stock markets.

Mr. Breeden reported that the SEC had run comparisons of the changes in the Nikkei 225-stock index and the Dow Jones industrial average. from March-2 to April 10, when the Tokyo stock barometer was undergoing its most abrupt de-cines. The comparisons, he said, had provided lime evidence that daily changes in the Nikkei had influenced the Dow "to any appreciable degree on

The SEC chairman added that a study of prices

during the past six years showed a correlation of 0.14, which means that if Japanese stock prices fell 10 percent, Wall Street would go down only 1.4

Mr. Greenspan, examining the broader financial effects, said he understood fears that Japan might be forced to import capital from the rest of the world to replace what had evaporated with the bubble's popping, but said the fears "seem to me to

be exaggerated."

He said the reason was that as long as Japan

He said the reason was that as long as Japan runs a trade surplus, "it must by definition be a capital exporter." This continuing overseas supply of Japanese profits will add to the world's supply of savings, helping to hold down interest rates in international markets, Mr. Greenspan said.

Mr. Greenspan said that Japanese banks had already been under pressure for two years because the long decline in the Tokyo market had under-mined the capital underpinning their loans. The result, he said, was that the Japanese banks

had stopped trying to conquer U.S. market share and were "focusing much more carefully on the profitability of their core banking business." Senators pressed the Fed chairman on who would fill the gap if Japanese banks cut their lending in the United States, where they make 16 percent of business loans.

Mr. Greenspan replied: "The market-share decline we have seen among Japanese banks in the United States will continue. But other banking institutions will move into the breach. There has been a significant increase in European, especially Continental banks, in picking up the shortfall. There is no shortage of lendable funds."

To stress the arm's length relationship between the two financial systems, he disclosed that the Fed had actually delayed last week's small cut in interest rates in order to avoid the appearance that it was trying to bail out the Japanese stock market. Although the Fed always watches financial mar-

See GREENSPAN, Page 9



Rebel militiamen, one armed with a rocket launcher and rockets, guarding the Kabul airport Friday.

Radical Muslims Call on Kabul To Surrender

Foreign Minister Seeks Out Guerrillas for Negotiations

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KABUL - Radical Muslim rebels took up positions on the outskirts of the Afghan capital on Friday, demanding the surrender of the army and the new government. But they held off on a full-scale Throughout the day, as govern-

ment forces fired on advancing guerrillas, the distant crackle of guns and artillery fire and the dull thud of rockets could be heard. After nightfall, tracer bullets and flashes of artillery could be seen from behind the hills.

Foreign Minister Abdul Wakil traveled into enemy territory to meet with Ahmed Shah Masood, a powerful rebel commander who orchestrared the swift assault that abruptly ended the six-year rule of President Najihullah.

It was the first time the two sides have publicly acknowledged hold-

ing negotiations.
There was no word on the outcome of the talks in the rebel commander's mountain stronghold north of Kahul. But it raised the prospect of a showdown between his fighters and those of the rival Islamic Party rebel group, which said its guerrillas were on the outskirts of the capital and prepared to

attack on command.

The leader of the Islamic Party, Gulhuddin Hekmatyar, threatened to take the capital unless it surrendered "quickly," while the govern-ment tried to reassure the United Nations of its full support for a UN

peace plan.

Speaking from his headquarters in Peshawar, Pakistan, Mr. Hekmatyar said the mujahidin would enter Kahul if the government that was set up after the removal of General Najihullah on Thursday did not surrender and transfer power to the

"If the regime does not surrender quickly, armed mujahidin will en-ter the city and capture it, Mr. Hekmatyar said. "We will go for the military option and in that event all responsibility would rest

Mr. Hekmatyar also said in his statement that his lighters outside Kahul would act unilaterally if other mujahidin groups failed "to agree on an interim arrangement

Abdul Rasul Sayaf, leader of the extremist Islamic Unity party, a smaller group, ordered his fighters

to join any offensive by fighters of the Islamic Party. Mr. Hekmatyar said his forces

were at the northwest gates of Kahul and were also "gradually ad-

vancing" from the south, east and

north toward the capital. deni Najibullah hy a coalition of army generals and moderate rebel commanders, the sound of shelling echoed at Kabul's southern ap-

General Najibullah, who had tried to flee the country. Was reported to be hiding at a UN office in the capital, but this could not be

Afghanistan's ambassador to Moscow said that General Najibullah remained in Kabul, but the ambassador refused to disclose the general's whereabouts.

A UN special envoy, Benon Sevan, was conducting intensive ne-

Najibullah's fall marks the end of the last Cold War conflict. Page 2.

gotiations to try to agree on a for-mula for a transitional government to take power in Kahul.

The UN envoy has been pressing for the release of the deposed president, according to senior sources in the governing Homeland Party.

One party source said that Mr. Sevan might escort General Najibul-lah out of the country.

But the sources said that the army and some party members had called for the arrest and trial of General Najibullah, who has been accused of torturing and killing political opponents.

General Najibullah's wife and three daughters are in India, the Indian government said, but it refused to say whether they were under government protection.

The UN Security Council has ppealed to all sides to adhere to a UN plan to establish a neutral, interim government that would rule until elections could be held. But some rebel groups said that General Najihullah's removal had effec-

tively killed the UN plan. Mohammed Daoud Razmyar, the Afghan ambassador in Mos-cow, said the interim governing council still supported the UN

Moscow and Washington, which had hattled by proxy in Afghanisian in the 1980s, were united in calling on the rebels to show re-

straint The Kabul government sought to allay fears - expressed by the UN secretary-general, Butros Butros Ghali - that the situation was

spinning out of control. (AP. AFP. Reuters,

President Dragged Heels on MIAs, He Says With Mr. Bush's help, Mr. Perot behind in Vietnamese prisons and

Perot: From Bush Ally to Foe

TODAY'S

thwarted by government officials, of his fellow Texan changed. He harned to a high-ranking ally for began to see Mr. Bush as the enesupport — Vice President, George my, part of a government that had bush.

with Mr. Bush's help, Mr. Perot gained access to intelligence files
WASHINGTON—In 1986, the on soldiers declared missing in acDallas billionaire H. Ross Perot, tion, or MIA, and also was given in frustrated that his quest to bring course to Pentagon and CIA offithere still in Vietnam was beared.

were still in Vietnam was being ... But eventually, Mr. Perot's view of his fellow Texan changed. He

which perhaps had even suppressed information about drug dealing by its own officials. As Mr. Perot weighs whether to

launch an independent candidacy for president, his experience with the MIA issue provides a window into the motivations of an icono

See PEROT, Page 5

In Bosnia-Herzegovina, Fears of Coming Armageddon Grow

By Blaine Harden

Washington Post Service BELGRADE — Western warnings that Serbia's aggressive actions in Bosnia-Herzegovina could make it the pariah of Europe seem to have fallen on deaf ears, and diplomats here say they fear catastrophic civil war may soon engulf the former Yugoslav

- "One has the feeling of a kind of Armageddon toming," said a Western diplomat who has personal contact with President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia

Kiosk

Malta and Libya

Linked by Ferry

Related article, Page 2

Business/Finance

and leaders of the Serb-dominated Yugoslav Army. "I don't know if the levers of economic and political isolation will be strong enough to stop them or if they

Other observers here expressed doubts that purely diplomatic or economic sanctions would dissuade Serbia from forcibly annexing vast tracts of newly inde-pendent Bosnia-Herzegovina, where Slavie Muslims and Croats outnumber Serbs, 2 to 1.

The United States warned Mr. Milosevic explicitly last week that Serbia could be denied international recognition as the successor state to the collapsed

Yugoslav federation if its attempts to dismember Bosnia-Herzegovina continue.

Mr. Milosevic was told that Serbia - or the rump of Yugoslavia, which Serbia controls - would be denied membership in the United Nations, as well as in other major international organizations, such as the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. But even that unusually blunt threat, coming from the world power thought to have the most influence in Serbia. appears to have had no effect.

The Yugoslav Army and paramilitary units operat-

ing from Serhia continued to attack Muslim-majority towns in Bosnia-Herzegovina this week, carving out a corridor of Serbian control along the border between the two republies. These attacks, during which Serbian militiamen worked hand-in-glove with army troops, forced tens of thousands of Muslims to flee their homes and left hundreds dead and wounded.

On Wednesday, following three consecutive days of barsh U.S. criticism of Serbia and the army, Washing-ton proposed that Yugoslavia — now reduced from a six-republic federation to an alliance between Serbia

See BOSNIA, Page 5

Day of Reckoning for France?

Demands Grow for a Review of Nazi Era

By William Drozdiak

B'ashington Post Service
PARIS — After five decades of muted shame over collaboration with the Nazis during World War II, a national outery is sweeping France calling for a full and accurate accounting of the country's complicity in the Nazi campaign to exterminate the Jews.

A Paris court decision this past week to drop war crimes charges against a Frenchman accused of killing Jews during World War II has catalyzed demands from lawyers, educators, politicians and Catholic clergymen regarding the need for France to confront its past at a time when extreme rightist forces are making political headway throughout much of Europe.

For much of the postwar era, France has focused on the glories of the anti-Nazi resistance when historical studies have revealed a pattern of active or passive collaboration by large segments of the French population.

But the surge of public indignation that greeted the dismissal of war crimes charges against Paul Touvier, 77, a former pro-Nazi militia leader, indicates a new public willingness to examine collabo-

Cardinal Albert Decourtray, the archhishop of Lyon who ordered a study hy historians about the role played by the Catholic Church in sheltering Touvier from arrest for long periods over the last 45 years, urged the country in a newspaper intermemory" by discovering all the facts "including the most unbearable" about the Vichy era of collaboration.

A three-judge panel ruled Monday that no case could be brought against Touvier, saying that the major charge, his role in the execution of seven Jewish hostages in 1944, was "relatively improvised" and not an act of systematic genocide that would constitute a crime against humanity. The decision was attacked as evidence that

French authorities still recoil from trying their own citizens for war crimes while they are willing to pursue and convict Germans on the same charges. Touvier's German commander in Lyon was Klaus Barhie, who died last year after being sentenced to life in prison in 1987 for crimes against humanity.

"When it comes to the enemy, you arrest him, put him on trial and sentence him to life in orison." said Rene Remond, a historian who has scruu-nized Touvier's past. "But when it comes to one of your own, you arrest him 45 years after the fact, you don't acquit him but you let him live out the rest of his life in peace."

The biggest sense of outrage, however, appeared to focus on the court's benign assessment of the collaborationist Vichy regime, which many politi-cians criticized as a "whitewash" attempt. In their 200-page judgment, the court declared that Mar-

See FRANCE, Page 3

VALLETTA, Malta (AP) - A 319-passenger hydrofoil began ferry service on Friday between Malta and Tripoli to get around the UN sanctions that ban flights to Libya. John Portelli, a director of Virto Ferries, said he could not predix how many people would use the ferry, which will make the five hour run five days a week. General Hours A Chinese dissident's resolve to thange the system is hardened by the horrors of prison. Page 2. Viking art and artifacts are on display in Paris, dazzling to see but leaving many riddles. Page 6. Himeary, Czechoslovakia and Po-land moved toward creating a free-trade zone. Page 7. Money Steel stocks, European funds and property ahead of 1993. Page 14.

READY TO GO — Hostesses showing off their uniforms in front of the Japanese pavilion at Expo '92 in Seville. On Friday, fire destroyed the South Pacific Islands pavilion, but organizers were confident that the fair would open on Monday as planned. Page 5.

Jerusalem Gridlock: Christians, Jews, Muslims and Tourists

By William Schmidt

New York Times Service JERUSALEM - Near the heart of the Old City. it the intersection of two ancient stone passages, there was traffic gridlock: Good Friday processkins of French and Matonite pilgrims carrying large wooden crosses had collided with Arabs and ionrists coming from the opposite direction. Suddeply, no one was moving and everyone was show-

"Whatever you do, don't shout 'fire,' " said Edie Peris, a sindem from Grand Rapids, Michigan, flatteneti against a wall as Israeli police officers in bine baseball caps and flak jackets waded into the tangleti crush of bodies to clear a path for the A year after the war in the Gulf had frightened millions away and left much of Jerusalem deserted over the spring holidays, the Old City is again flooded with tourists and pilgrims in near record

With Passover and Easter falling on the same weekend, hotels and restaurants and tour buses are booked to capacity.

"The hardest thing to find in this town is a reservation," said Dr. Mier Garson, of Manchester, England, as he shopped Friday with his wife and son in the Jewish Quarter of the Old City. According to Israeli government statisticians, about 170,000 tourists are expected to travel to Israel this month, with about 80,000 of those coming specifically for the Passover and Easter

celebrations. The number of tourists drawn by the religious celebrations is about evenly divided among Jews and Christians, the government says. By contrast, Israel had only about 48,000 tourists during all of April last year.

"At Easter last year, just after the war ended, we were sitting here empty," said Hanna Strebel. a German who runs the Lutheran Youth Hostel in East Jerusalem. "We couldn't beg for tourists. But now every night we have to turn people away because we have no vacant rooms."

Not only does the rebound in tourism suggest that visitors have buried their memories of the war, but Israeli officials say it also demonstrates that overseas visitors have put aside whatever reluctance they had as a result of the intifado, the uprising by Palestinian Arahs in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip against Israel authority.

"The intifada has failed," said Uri Mor, the head of the Christian Department of the Ministry of Religious Affairs, referring to the large numbers of Christian pilgrims now visiting the city. The atmosphere in Jerusalem is no longer dark. It is

Tourism to Israel peaked in 1987, before the intifada, with about 1.5 million visitors, according to Jospeh Shoval, a spokesman for the Ministry of

Statistics so far this year suggest that Israel may be on track to top the 1987 total, Mr. Shoval said.

Shoes With Koran Verse Anger Muslims in U.K.

LONDON - British Muslims expressed outrage Friday over the sale in England of women's shoes bearing a verse from the Koran.

A Muslim leader in Nottingham, one of three cities where the shoes are sold, said use of the verse to decorate the shoes was an insult to Islam. Haji Mohammed Asmat, vice-chairman of the Nottingham Islamic Center, said, We don't touch the Koran without washing our hands first. How could someone see script from the Koran on someone's feet?"

Mr. Asmat said his community planned to lobby the government after the owner of the Valentina shops in Nottingham, Leicester and Peterborough refused to stop selling the shoes.



HOMAGE AT HIROSHIMA — The former Soviet president, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, and his wife, Raisa, placing a wreath Friday at a memorial to the 140,000 casualties of the world's first atomic bomb attack. The couple visited Hiroshima's Peace Park during a 12-day private trip to Japan. "I think the inscription 'Never repeat the error' is a warning to the world," Mr. Gorbachev said.

Egypt Establishes **Bus-Plane Shuttle** Near Libya Border

CAIRO — Egypt completed ur Libya refused to turn over two plans on Friday for a bus and plane men accused of being involved in shuttle to ferry foreigners leaving
Libya, hut officials said traffic
across the common border was norThe United Nations also called for

An EgyptAir Boeing 737 left Cairo for an airport near Sidi Bar-rani. Egypt. 75 kilometers (45 miles) east of the border with Libya, carrying a team of 40 officials and technicians in preparation for any influx of foreigners.

UN sanctions have cut Libya's air links with the outside world, but the national carriers of both countries, EgyptAir and Tripoli's Liby-an Arab Airlines, have agreed on the shuttle service to minimize the impact of the sanctions.

The two airlines agreed to run

flights to small airports near the border and ferry passengers by bus across the frontier.

The sanctions, which went into

effect on Wednesday, ban all com-mercial air traffic in and out of Libya, suspend arms sales and call for a reduction in Libyan diplomat-

The sanctions were imposed af-Libyan cooperation in the investigation of the explosion of a French

airliner over Niger in 1989. The two bombings claimed 441 lives. Ibrahim Abdel Magd, who led EgyptAir's team to Sild Barrani, said that EgyptAir would open an office in the border town of Salum to sell tickets to foreigners arriving

from Libya.
"Flights will start as soon as we have enough passengers," he add-

Egypt, an ally of both Libya and the West, has said it will enforce the sanctions.

Security sources said that traffic at Salum was normal, with 6,000 to 8,000 travelers per day in both directions. Most of them were Egyp-

The British lawyer for the two Libyan suspects said Friday that it was unlikely that his clients would travel to Scotland or the United

States for trial.
The lawyer, Stephen Mitchell, seemed to contradict reports from Tripoli that quoted the suspects' Libyan lawyer as saying they may be willing to stand trial in the either of the two Western countries.

The accused have at all times said they would be prepared to go to any country where they could get a fair trial and a trial which would he seen to he a fair trial by the rest of the world," Mr. Mitchell said in an interview with Sky Television

"In saying this they recognized that a trial in Tripoli would be unlikely to be understood to be a fair trial by the Western people, but equally they asked us to recognize that a trial in the United States or in Scotland would itself be unlikely to be understood to be seen to be a

United States if they could be gnar-anteed that the trial would be fair.

But Mr. Minchell said that his clients, Abdel Basset Ali Megrahi and Lemen Khalifa Fhimah, were unlikely to get a fair trial in Scot-land or the United States because

of adverse publicity.

"The problem is that such great publicity has been given to this case on the assumption built into almost all the reports that are made that these two men are guilty," he said, adding of his clients: They find it very difficult to

believe that a jury who've been reading the papers and watchin the television over recent months would be in a position to deliver a fair judgment.

(Reuters, AP, NYT)

its longstanding border dispute with Kuwait to justify its invasion of the emirate in August of 1990. Shamir Is Sure of U.S. Vow to Araba

JERUSALEM (NYT) — The U.S. government would not compromise on Israel's request for \$10 billion in loan guarantees because the Bush administration already had promised Arab states that it would withhold them unless Israel stopped building settlements in the occupied territories, Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir said in a newspaper interview published here Friday.

WORLD BRIEFS

Iraq to Lose Part of Port to Kuwait

UNITED NATIONS, New York (AP) — In a move that is certain to anger the Bughdad government, a United Nations commission has decided that Iraq will lose part of a strategic port under a new boundary

A report by the Iraq-Kuwait Boundary Demarcation Commission said that it would redraw the border so that some of Iraq's southern port of Umm Qasr would fall under Kuwaiti control. Under the terms of the cease-fire that ended the Gulf War, the commission was to set the boundary with reference to a 1963 agreement that favored Kuwait.

Umm Qasr became Iraq's only outlet to the sea and sole naval base after the port of Basra became unusable when sunken ships clogged the start-al-Arab waterway during the 1980-1988 Iran-Iraq war. Iraq cited its lengertanding border disrute with Kuwait to justify its invasion of the

Mr. Shamir said he was certain the Bush administration had promised the Arabs in advance that it would not give the loan guarantees without Israeli concessions on settlements. "There was some kind of promise," Mr. Shamir said. "The Arabs say so."

As a result of its promise to the Arabs, Mr. Shamir suggested, the Bush administration did not try very hard to reach a compromise with Israel on the guarantees, despite efforts by members of the U.S. Senate to broker an agreement. "Perhaps we could have negotiated," Mr. Shamir said, referring to discussions with the Bush administration. "But it became rapidly clear that there was nothing to talk because the administration wasn't at all interested."

Bad Weather Delays Etna Operation ZAFFERANA ETNA, Sicily (Reuters) - Snow and wind hit Mount

Etna for a second day on Friday, delaying plans for a U.S. military operation to disperse the river of lava pouring from the volcano.

But officials said the situation on Etna's lower slopes was stable a day after they declared the village of Zafferana Etna out of danger for the time being. The leading edge of the lava flow was at a virtual standard about a kilometer from the village. Much of the lava was dispersing laterally and not advantage.

laterally and not advancing.

Italian specialists, aided by U.S. military crews from a nearby North
Atlantic Treaty Organization base, plan to drop 50 two-ton concrete
blocks to disperse the lava at higher altitudes on the mountain.

Amid Oil Crisis, Havana Cuts Power

HAVANA (Reuters) - The Cuban state electricity company has HAVANA (Reuters) — The Cuban state electricity company has begun imposing daily four-hour power cuts in parts of Havana because of a shortage of imported oil, the Cuban news agency AIN reported. It was the first time the Cuban capital had suffered power cuts in the current energy crisis, which follows the collapse of the island's trade with the former Soviet Union, its main oil supplier for 30 years. Coban provinces had already been hit by power cuts.

AIN said the outages would run from 2 P.M. to 6 P.M. and would affect different neighborhoods each day.

Earlier reports from Tripoli said that Ibrahim Lagwell, the Libyan lawyer for the suspects, had told a news agency that his clients were ready to stand trial in Britain or the Illing States if they could be compared to seem of a metal in Britain or the Illing States if they could be compared to seem of a metal in Britain or the Illing States if they could be compared to seem of a metal in Britain or the Illing States if they could be compared to seem of a metal in Britain or the Illing States if they could be compared to the property of the seems of the seem TOKYO (AFP) — The lower house of parliament approved legislation on Friday that would end mandatory fingerprinting of about 640,000 ethnic Koreans and Taiwanese who are permanent residents of Japen. The bill seeks to scrap fingerprinting in favor of a system involving photographs, signiantres and a family register, government officials said. If approved by the upper house, it would take effect in January. During the visit of President Roh Tae Won of South Korea to Japan in 1991. Prime Minister Tophic Keift, promised to introduce the new

1991, Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu promised to introduce the new system, ending what ethnic Koreans consider unfair discrimination.

Correction

An erroneous caption appeared in Thursday's final edition, accompanying a photograph from Tripoli that showed Lihyans listening to radio broadcasts about the effect of UN sanctions imposed on their country.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Venice Approves Plan for Subway

VENICE — The Venice city government has approved a plan for a 32-kilometer subway system that would have two lines, starting from the railroad station and the international airport.

about 10 years to complete. One line would carry passengers through the historic center from the railroad station, passing near St. Mark's Square and onto the Lido. The line is due to run only under the city's canals and not under alleys, palaces or houses. A second line would start at Marco Polo Airport and run via Murano Island to join the other line toward the eastern end of the main island. Environmental groups opposed the plansaying that it was madness to talk of a subway system when Venice cannot even clean its canals.

The Italian government, which approved the plan just before general elections this month, is expected to give Venice a share of about 45 trillion lire allocated to such projects in Italian cities.

Japan Air Lines will increase the number of flights per week to Paris to 13 from 12 this summer, making Paris a more frequent destination for its passengers than London, which has 12 flights, the airline said. (AFP)

MINCE:

The Weather

North America

ly with a policy that gives broad discretion to pilots, the Federal Aviation Administration intends to establish rules on when pilots cantake off in snowy and icy weather.

The planned changes, to take effect Oct. 1 after hearings, come in

decision. Many pilots have been uncomfortable with making judgment calls, feeling that it was difficult to determine when ice was building on a wing just by looking

The move was announced Thursday by Anthony J. Broderick, associate administrator for regulation and certification, at a hearing of the

China Sets \$1.8 Million In Aid to Cambodians

PHNOM PENH -- Cambodia's tional Council. Prince Sihanouk stepped off a

Khmer Rouge guerrillas seized the Cambodian capital from the U.S.

Prison Horrors Fail to Break a Chinese Dissident

By Nicholas D. Kristof

BEIJING - What is remarkable about Han Dongfang is not that the prison authorities jammed a needle through his hand or that they infected him with tuberculosis, but that he talks about his experience and risks it all over

A tall, mild-mannered man, somewhat less imposing than the plainclothes police officers who tail him every tune he steps from his bome, Mr. Han is the Chinese government's worst nightmare: a man who is less afraid of it than it is of him.

A railroad worker who never went to college, Mr. Han emerged from obscurity in the spring of 1989 to become the head of the workers federation in the Tiananmen democracy movement, which the government violently crushed in June of that year. At the time, be came to be known as China's Lech

Walesa, after the labor leader who led the drive to over-

throw Communist rule in Poland, Now out of prison for less than a year—he was released only because he was so sick that the authorities were afraid he would die in custody - Mr. Han has been ordered not to see foreigners or to discuss his prison experiences. But in two long interviews in his room, he recounted his ordeal in forceful tones, so the bugs would have no trouble

"Sure there'll be plenty of misery ahead, but that's O.K.," be said nonchalantly. "It's bearable."

The openness is part of a new role that Mr. Han is

taking on Under the very nose of the authorities, he is trying to create an independent labor movement to press for democracy in China. Only a few others in the nation dare to criticize the government so publicly, and he is the only one trying to organize a new democracy movement openly. For the last 100 years, university students have been the

vanguard of social movements in China, but their power is limited because they are on the periphery of society and account for less than one-fifth of I percent of the popula-

Disgruntled workers, if they ever organized, could strike and pressure the government much more effectively. The speeches of Deng Xiaoping, the 87-year-old paramount Chinese leader, suggest a horror of the Polish experience — urban workers rising up against the government - and the authorities have generally treated labor

Mohilizing China's workers to achieve democracy is a daunung challenge for a 28-year-old man with little money no fax machine, no telephone and, be said with embarrassment, not enough cups to serve tea to visitors in his apartment. Next month he may have even less, for the authorities are threatening to turn him out on the street.

organizers far more harshly than student democracy lead-

While he may lack teacups, there is no question that Han Dongfang has the obstinacy to take on the govern-ment. When he was in prison, gravely ill but denied medical attention, he announced in late 1989 that he was going on a bunger strike until the authorities at least gave him a date when they would take him to a hospital for a

The warden responded, Mr. Han said, by summoning some prisoners to bold him down and then by force-. feeding him. A prison paramedic forced a rubber tube up his nose until about a foot of tuhing had disappeared. But it never wound down the esophagus as it was supposed to. Instead, it tangled somewhere inside Mr. Han's nose and

The paramedic attached the food pump, and liquid shot into the pipe. Mr. Han said his head felt as if it were exploding and he began to choke.

When be emerged from delirium 10 hours later, he

Many other dissidents, just as stubborn and defiant as Mr. Han, are still behind bars throughout China, and his experience offers a window into their lives.

refused to drop his hunger strike. Then came a moment of triumph that he would savor in his darkest hours, "O.K.," Mr. Han reports the warden as saying, "We'll

take you to the doctor in a week." Mr. Han has recovered physically for the most part, and last mouth he applied for permission to bold a one-man demonstration, passing out leaflets demanding workers' rights and independent labor unions.
The government of course, denied permission, but

news about the application rippled through Beijing by word of mouth. "If the law allows me to do something, I'll do it," Mr.

Han said. "If it doesn't allow me to do it, then I'll press for For now, Mr. Han is virtually a voice in the wilderness. and few Chinese have heard of him — or of any other dissident. But the 1989 Tiananmen democracy movement was nurtured in part by a few such voices, which embold-

China's 141 million workers - the rest of the population of 1.15 billion is made up of peasants, children and the elderly — have important grievances that are not being addressed or even acknowledged: rising prices, diminishing subsidies, mounting crime and growing corruption.

Living standards have improved rapidly, but expectations have risen even faster, fostering discontent.

"The Communists feel that the peasants are pretty much under their control," said Thomas B. Gold, a sociologist and chairman of the Center for Chinese Studies at the University of California at Berkeley. "The peasants can be kept very husy, making money. But the workers are much more difficult to bny off."

While Mr. Han cannot use the Chinese press to spread his message, word-of-mouth is remarkably effective in Beijing. And foreign news reports about his activities are translated into Chinese and broadcast on BBC and Voice of America radio services, which have andiences of mil-

Mr. Han's odyssey began on June 4, 1989, when be fled the tanks at Tiananmen Square and briefly went into hiding in the countryside. A few weeks later, after hearing himself denounced on the radio, be cycled back to Beijing and to the main gate of the Public Security Ministry. "I'm Han Dongfang," he said politely to the policeman at the gate. "You're looking for me."

The police were initially thrillen that the nation's mostwanted labor leader had arried himself in, and they poured him tea. But Mr. Han soon annoyed them by declaring that he was not a criminal and that he had come only to set the record straight.

Mr. Han was assigned to the Paoju Detention Center in northeast Beijing. Prisoners were jammed against each other in a small

cell, with no beds, nothing to read, and only two identical meals a day: a half-bowl of vegetable soup and two commeal huns.

Other Chinese with friends detained at Paoju confirm that the conditions are as Mr. Han describes. Many other dissidents, just as stubborn and defiant as Mr. Han, are still behind bars throughout China, and his experience offers a window into their lives.

Mr. Han said that when he complained about his stomach ailment, the prison warden summoned an acu-puncturist, who forced a long needle through several inches of flesh on his hand. There was no pretense that this was meant to ease his sickness, he said; the needle was raked back and forth through the wound to increase the

Even after Mr. Han's bunger strike, the hospital could not diagnose his ailment, and so the guards concluded that he was faking it, even though he was so weak he could not

stand and seemed near death. Near the end of 1989, Mr. Han said, the guards devised

an ingenious punishment. "We've been ton nice to you, too polite to you," be said a guard told him. "We haven't wanted to bumiliate you, and so even though you're ill we didn't put you in the contagious diseases unit. But that's what you're going to get now. You're afraid of illness, so that's what we're going

U.S. to Set Rules on **Icy Takeoffs**

By Agis Salpukas
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Breaking sharp-

reaction to the crash of a USAir jet at La Guardia Airport in New. York during a snowstorm on Until now it bas been solely up

to pilots waiting on runways to decide whether to return to the gates for wing descing. The new limits will be set for all major air-planes based on information from manufacturers and other sources. Pilot representatives praised the

through a cabin or cockpit window.

Senate subcommittee on transpor-tation held in Manhattan.

S. Gorbachev, who later would re-fer to the war as "a bleeding wound," reportedly gave his gener-Mr. Broderick said that the crash of the Fokker F-28 jet at La Guar-dia, which killed 27, had made it als a deadline of a year to win. He also replaced the ineffectual Kar-mal with Major General Najibulobvious that pilots needed clearer guidelines. "We must give them belp," he said.

head of state, Prince Norodom Sihanouk, returned Friday from a visit to North Korea and Beijing to announce that China had given \$1.8 million to the country's reconciliation body, the Supreme Na-

North Korean jet to great pomp and ceremony and a full turnout of Cambodian politicians, officials, members of the diplomatic corps and UN peacekeepers stationed in Cambodia. He returned on the anniversary of the day in 1975 when backed Lon Nol regime. -

In Kabul, Deep Scars From a Cold War Rivalry Today, the Soviet Union no Middle East studies for the U.S. barsh and inhospitable country-longer exists. The breaking away institute for Peace. side. The unrayeling of the Cold War. The unrayeling of the Cold War. By John M. Goshko to create on its southwestern fromtier when it launched a massive

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON - The fall of President Najibullah of Afghanisian signals the effective end of the last of the Third World conflicts that had their ideological roots in The devastating civil war that

killed more than a million Afghans is by no means over. Despite pleas by the United States and other countries for a peace agreement between the generals who now hold power in Kabul and the Islamic rebels who fought them for 12 years, a tor more lives are likely to be lost before the power struggles

ment and social system emerges semblance to the Marxist pupper doned Afghanistan, leaving Presistate that the Soviet Union sought dept Najibullah on his own.

ing Ahmad Shah Masood.

invasion of Afghanistan on Dec. 24, 1979,

At the time, then-Soviet Presi-dent Leonid I. Brezhnev and his Kremlin cohorts were intent on enthe Cold War and that fed on the suring that they had a pliant counnvalry between the United States and the former Soviet Union.

try bordering those parts of the Soviet empire susceptible to influ-

NEWS ANALYSIS

ence by the Muslim fundamentalism stirring in the region. No one believed that ragtag groups of tribesmen could mount a serious struggle against the manpower and sophisticated weapoury of the Soviet Army and Air Force.

Yet, the stubborn resistance of But amid all the uncertainties the guerrillas soon gave Afghanistill confronting Afghanistan, one thing is certain: Whatever govern-vietnam." Nine years later, after the death of almost 15,000 of its from the turmoil will bear no re- soldiers, the Soviet Army aban-

regions that Moscow wanted to prevent in 1979 has come to pass. In retrospect, it seems clear that Alghanistan was a pivotal factor in the events that brought the Soviet Union down,

The Afghan conflict became one of the three pillars — along with Nicaragua and Angola — of then-President Ronald Reagan's strate-gy of trying to roll back Soviet power in the Third World by supporting guerrilla insurgencies fighting Moscow-backed regimes. U.S. support, first covert and later open. kept the mujahidin going, with rip-ple effects that caused the Soviet public to question increasingly the priorities and policies of their gov-

"Afghanistan was the place where the Reagan doctrine paid off," said Robert B. Oakley, U.S. ambassador to Pakistan from 1988 until last year and currently head of "The unraveling of the Cold War Five million Afghans — roughly

began there," he said. "When the one-third of the preinvasion popu-Soviet people asked why their lead- lation - fled into exile in Pakistan ers were wasting lives and treasure and Iran; ancient tribal animosities in a remote, backward country at a constantly blocked the guerrillas time when they were facing massive domestic problems. it was the beginning of the end for the whole lessly in Pakistan. But the rebels Soviet experiment." These consequences probably never occurred to Mr. Brezhnev

and other Soviet leaders when they decided the Marxist regime that emerged in Kabul after a bloody emerged in Kabul after a bloody 1978 coup had to be shored up to support from the United States. protect it from Muslim fundamentalist insurgents. From the Kremlin's perspective, the decision was a logical extension of its policy of seeking to insulate the Soviet Union behind a buffer of coupled with the growing disen-chantment of the Soviet public, were key factors in determining the

Moscow-controlled states along its European and Asian borders. However, Moscow quickly discovered that the waves of troops it airlifted into Kabul could control the capital and a few outlying towns but were unable to subdue

the bands of hardened mountain fighters roaming Alghanistan's

JERUSALEM — The former and agreed to negotiations under Soviet Jewish dissident Natan United Nations mediation.

Mr. Sharansky told the Yedioth Ahronoth newspaper that he hoped to serve in the Knesset to help realize a mass immigration of Jews from the former Soviet Union and ensure their well-being in Israel.

raeli members.

But after the Soviets continued to suffer heavy casualties without blumting the resistance, Mr. Gorbachev bowed to the Soviet public's mounting disaffection with the war

still managed to sustain a resis-

tance movement, bolstered by their

hatred for the invaders and the So-

viet-installed Kabul government of President Babrak Kamal.

Analysts of the Afghan situation believe that the U.S. weaponry,

Shortly after be became leader of

the Soviet Union in 1985, Mikhail

lah, whose work as head of the Alghan secret police had made him

feared throughout the country.

On April 15, 1988, the way was cleared for the Soviet military's departure, and on Feb. 15, 1989, the last of the estimated 115,000 Soviet troops crossed back into their own country.

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania rused pleas to run for office. He — Sixteen people were killed and said in an interview in Yedioth that

47 seriously injured when a passenulike a newly formed immission. unlike a newly formed immigrant ger train plunged into a river in party, his faction would include Issaid Friday.

16 Die in Tanzania Crash

Reinty weather will be widespread from the western Gutt to the western Great Lakes Sunday and Monday, Some rain will be heavy. New York Chy may have, a few showers Sunday, Sunshine will brighten Southern California Sunday through Tueeday. Southwestern and Central Europe will have surny, militer weather Sunday Into Tuesday. Heavy rain will move into Ireland and northern Great British late in the weekend. London the Parts will be breezy and mild early next week with some sunshine.

Asia

and believed to be one of the best-armed and organized rebel groups. Reportedly the largest recipient of U.S. military aid during the past 13 years. A breakaway faction of the group, which rebel groups. Islamic Coalition Council of Afghanistan (Hezbalso calls itself Hezb-i-Islami, has forces that are i-Wahadat): A coalition of eight major guerrilla limited to eastern Afghanistan. Islamic Unity (Ittehad-i-Islami): Closely aligned groups headquartered in Iran, most belonging to

to the militant international Muslim Brotherhood and heavily financed by radical Islamic groups in Saudi Ambia. Not believed to be a particularly strong force on the ground in Afghanistan.

Movement for Islamic Revolution (Harakat-i Inqilab-i Islami-e Afghanistan): Led by Mowlavi

Nabi Mohammadi, a Muslim cleric, this was one of

The Associated Press Here is a breakdown of the major Afghan resis-tance groups headquartered in Pakistan and Iran: Islamic Society (Jamiat-i-Islami of Afghani-

stan): Its forces control much of northern Afghani-

stan and it has produced some of the most effective

rebel commanders of the 13-year-long war, includ-

Islamic fundamentalist, Gulhuddin Hekmatyar,

Islamic Party (Hezb-i-Islami): Led by a radical

Rebel Groups in Pakistan and Iran Afghanistan's strongest resistance groups but widespread corruption reduced its influence. National Islamic Front of Afghanistan (Mahaz-i-Melli-i-Islami): Led by Sayed Ahmed Gallani, a spiritual leader of Alghanistan's mystic Sufi Islam-

> strongly advocates the return of former King Zahir Shah, who has lived in exile in Rome since a coup Afghan National Liberation Front (Jetha-iNe-jat-i-Melli Afghanistan): Led by Sibghatuliah Mojaddidi, former professor of Islamic philosophy at Kabul University, this is one of the smallest

ic sect. Related to Afghanistan's royal family, he

Afghanistan's minority Shiite sect of Islam. Heavily backed by Iran, their strength is limited to western and central Afghanistan.

Islamic Movement of Afghanistan (Harakat-e-Islami Afghanistan) and Shura-ye-ltefaq-i-Islami; Two smaller Shiite-dominated groups headquar-

Sharansky Plans To Form Party The Associated Press

Sharansky was quoted Friday as saying be would form a political party and run in Israel's national elections June 23.

Mr. Sharansky, who came to Israel in 1986, has persistently refused pleas to run for office. He

BRIEFS

Port to Kuwaji Casted Nations commission in a more under a new land.

Demarcation Commission of Iraq's southern that commission was to see the commission was to see that is the commission was to see that is the commission was to see that is the commission of the commission of

.S. Vow to Araba could have their sales prospects in developing countries.

Malaysian military sources said recently that the Commonwealth of Several entering and not compared to the control of the interior of the compared to the control of the control independent States had offered to provide two squadrons of MiG-29s -24 to 30 aircraft — at a "much chaper flyaway price than com-parable Western fighters. Been address ration had proper to the state of the state

The Commonwealth also would scorpt a substantial part of the payment in pain oil and other Maley-sin commodities, rather than cash, the sources said.

of the state of the administration of the state of the st An undertaking by the Com-menwealth to start deliveries of the NGG-29s next year, much earlier man competing Western planes would be available, is also an at-

inchine feature of the offer, according to Malaysian analysts.

They said that many, if not all, the MiG-29s required by Malaysia could be drawn from surplus stock of the many connections of orders. s Etna Operation delegate plan for a US miles

a position a first the toleran

first was stable to following cancellations of orders by the Russian Air Force as part of military cutbacks ordered by President Boris N. Yeltsin.

The MiG-29 is on a shortlist with the American F-16 and F-18, and the French Mirage 2000 and Rafale, as a possible new air defense fighter for Malaysia to bolster the country's squadron of U.S.-made

Najib Razak, the Malaysian de-fease minister, said last month that there was "a glaring gap in our need for an air superiority fighter" and that the MiG-29 was being considered in this context.

He added that Malaysia was keeping its options open and "looking for the best value for money."
An executive of a leading U.S. acrospace company described the Commonwealth offer to Malaysia as the "spearhead of a drive to export frontline fighters at knockdown prices."

The MiG-29, according to analysts, is being offered to Malaysia and other potential buyers at a cost, including crew training and spare parts, that is one third to one half less than similar Western

For example, the cost of a U.S.-made F-16 with training and spares is around \$26 million per aircraft. The American executive said that if Malaysia bought the MiG-29, other countries in Asia; the Middle East and South America.

design bureau.

in an interview, a senior Malay-san defense official said that although the initial cost of a MiG-29 was much less than for any of the four Western fighters being considcred by Malaysia, it was not yet clear how expensive it would be to operate the Commonwealth plane over its full life.

He said that the uncertain political situation in the Commonwealth also raised doubts about whether Malaysia would get guaranteed support for the MiG-29.

Writing in the latest issue of the monthly Asian Defense Journal, Mark Berent, a retired lieutenant colonic of the U.S. Air Force, warned Malaysia that the MiG-29 would turn out to be "very expen-

Mr. Berent, the journal's avia- newspaper advertisement, Mr.

Cut-Rate MiG Offer To Malaysia Worries West's Arms Makers

By Michael Richardson tion editor, said the MiG-29 would only have an operating life of from International Herald Tribune six to eight years, much less than KUALA LUMPUR — Malaysia is considering the purchase of MiG-29 warplanes from the former for the F-16 or the Mirage-2000. Some analysis believe Malaysia Soviet Union, a move that U.S. and has included the MiG-29 on its air European arms manufacturers fear defense lighter shortlist to ensure

> from Western manufacturers. However the Malaysian official said that a technical evaluation of the MiG-29, including test flights in Russia, had concluded that despite inferior avionics it was "a very capable aircraft comparable to the F-16 in performance."

that it gets the lowest possible bids

He said that all five aircraft on the shortlist would "admirably fulfill Malaysia's basic air defense The Malaysian Air Force would

be happy to have any of the com-peting planes, the official added.

Before 1991, the MiG-29 was made available only to countries that were part of the Soviet bloc or had close ties to Moscow.

However since the breakup of the Soviet Union, Russia has said that its arms purchases will be halved in 1992.



FORCED HOME — A U.S. Coast Guard launch loaded with Haitians prepares to cast off from a cutter near Port-au-Prince, Haiti, as the United States returned refugees to the Caribbean country. About 250 refugees who had been held at the U.S. naval base at Guantánamo Bay, Cuba, were returned Thursday.

The House, to Its Debit, Almost Managed to Self-Destruct

By Guy Gugliotta

Washington Pour Service

WASHINGTON — With "full disclosure," the
House Bank scandal has come full circle, lumping
sinners and sinless together in a final celebration of collective shame. Many members believe that the House of Representatives has been unfairly disgraced, but in many ways it is a self-inflicted wound. At first the House decided to investigate the bank,

figure out what went wrong, expose the evildoers and protect everyone else. But after months of abuse on radio talk shows and fears that an outraged electorate would take vengeance at the polls, the members changed course and embraced "full disclosure." It is neither "full" nor is it "disclosure." What was

released Thursday is misleading and quite possibly inaccurate, having no other effect except to realium public disgust with Congress and to require each member, yet again, to apologize, explain, make excuses or resign.
On Thursday, 211 days after the General Account-

ing Office issued its initial report on thousands of bank overdrafts, the House ethics committee released its latest — and perhaps final — list of 303 members and former members who wrote at least one bad check during a 39-month period ending last year.

The Accounting Office could easily have produced

this list last year, long before the ethics committee investigation, long before Robert I. Mrszek, Democrat of New York (920 overdrafts), abandoned his Senate candidacy, long before Charles A. Hayes of appeared Thursday, sparing itself six and a half

But the House chose to wait, because the list was flawed. And it is still flawed. With only names and numbers of bad checks, the list tells nothing about aggregate overdrafts or the size of individual

Many accounts suffered overdrafts because the bank was chronically late posting members' deposits; many "overdrafts" were actually unsigned or mangled

NEWS ANALYSIS

checks; some overdrafts were blamed on the wrong House member.

The ethics committee fixed some injustices, but not il. There was no time, said acting Chairman Matthew McHugh, Democrat of New York, and the committee was tired of stoking public outrage with formightly gobbets of scandal. It decided to publish everything it ad left, warts and all.

Now everyone is tarred with the same ugly brush, and the myth that forever simmers in the public consciousness - that the House shelters 435 parasitic. fat-cat deadbeats - has received another shot of adrenaline. House members have slightly more than six months to convince their constituents otherwise.

Illinois (716 overdrafts), lost his Democratic primary, months of bumiliation. Instead, it voted to launeb an

"I think it was a mistake born of good intentions," said Norman Ornstein, a scholar at the conservative American Enterprise Institute, "The fear was that they would release all this information, and it would be faulty. Their desire was to step hack, cull it and separate out those who abused and those who did

Early in the investigation, Mr. McHugh and his ethics committee discovered several unpleasant truths: The bank had no written standards; bopeless accounting procedures made it impossible to determine when overdrafts occurred except by painstaking check-by-check reconstruction of individual accounts the only existing list of "bao" checks, including over-drafts, was derived by reading handwritten notations of "held" checks on the backs of the bank's daily tally

None of this was anyone's fault. For more than 100 years, employees had treated the bank as a cottage industry, making up procedures as they went along in the absence of any meaningful enforcement procedures, the ethics committee had to set a standard. and eventually defined "abuser" as someone who had overdrawn his account by more than a month's salary during 20 percent of the months he or she had an

One proposal called for partial disclosure: release the names of the abusers and send a personal bank evaluation to any other member who asked for it. It

was a solution that exposed some flagrant overdrafters, but protected most members. It followed the House's wishes almost to the letter, and it was supposed to be fair.

No matter. Led by some ethics committee Republicans and encouraged by a group of Republican fresh-men who had pressed for months for a complete accounting, the House began to demand full disclo-sure." Never mind that full disclosure in most cases consisted only of the number of times a name appeared on the back of the tally sheets.

And after a couple of days of rancorous meetings. the House agreed on a double-barreled approach; release the abusers' names and account information, wait at least 10 days, and release everyone else's name and the number of bad checks. The vote on the resolution for full disclosure was 426 to 0.

Throughout the bank scandal, Democratic and Reuhlican leaders have made much of the damage being done to "the institution."

And for good reason. "The institution" is covered with mud, and the leadership of both parties has been

The public still does not know if crimes were committed. The public still has only an imperfect idea of who is an abuser and who is not.

And instead of pulling together, the members sneered and shouted at each other, pointed fingers and called each other names. The only thing collegial they did was vote unanimously to jump off a cliff.

U.S. Court Says Guam Can't Ban Abortions

By Ruth Marcus Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON - A federal appeals court has overturned Guam's sweeping ban on abor-tions, declaring that recent Su-preme Court rulings had not eliminated a woman's constitutional right to choose abortion.

A three-judge panel of the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals, which is based in San Francisco. said that although a majority of Supreme Court justices has criticized the 1973 Roc vs. Wade ruling establishing a constitutional right to abortion, the high court has

shied away from overruling it.
"In the face of these pronounce." ments, it would be both wrong and presumptuous of us now to declare that Roe vs. Wade is dead," said Judge William C. Canby Jr. in the ruling Thursday, Judge Canby and another judge on the panel were appointed by President Jimmy Carter, while the third judge was named by President Richard Nix-

The Guam law outlawed abortions except when pregnancy would endanger the life of the mother or "gravely impair" her

"If the core of Roe remains good law." Judge Canby said, then Guam's statute is unconstitutional

The Guam ruling is expected to be appealed to the Supreme Court and would present the justices with the need to confron, the bottomline bolding of Roe and decide whether states may outlaw abortion in most circumistances.

The Supreme Court may not be that explicit when it rules on the constitutionality of Pennsylvania's abortion law, scheduled for oral arguments next Wednesday.

The Pennsylvania statute requires married women to certify that they have notified their husbands of their intention to have an abortion, imposes a 24-hour waiting period and mandates that women be given detailed information about fetal development and alternatives to abortion.

Clarke Forsythe of Americans United for Life, which represented Guam, said the circuit court's ruling means that, even if the high court avoids directly ruling on the validity of Roe in the Pennsylvania case, it will soon be confronted with that issue in the Guant case.

might also be tempted to turn away from Westeril' suppliers and acquire cheaper Commonwealth Opposition Rejects Fujimori's Call In Asia, only India and North Korea fly the MiG-29, a single-seat, twin-engine air-superiority lighter developed by the Mikoyan design hurreau hurreau hurreau By James Brooke García wrote. "No democrat in the Superiority in the Superiority By James Brooke

development," starting May 1.

missed the idea, describing the president as untrustworthy.

est political party, the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance.

By James Brooke García wrote, "No democrat ing the Supreme Court, and 72 per-New York Times Service

LIMA - Seeking to break Peru's political impasse, President Alberto Fujimori has called on "all political forces" to take part in a national dialogue for peace and But politicians here quickly dis-

"I believe that is a false promise, just like so many that Mr. Pujimori has made," said Jorge del Castillo, congressional leader of Peru's larg-

Prom biding, former President Alan Garcia Pérez, secretary-general of the party, known as APRA, nrged his followers on Thursday to break off any political talks. In a

Alberto Fujimori's military dictatorship."

Mr. Fujimori said Mr. Garcia was under investigation for possi- coup by the Peruvians will be temble violations of weapons laws, but that there was no warrant for his arrest. He said his rival had gone nor unemployment problems and it underground "of his own free will." will only further the country's crisis underground "of his own free will."

since he closed the National Congress and the courts 10 days ago. appeared unruffled by the growing attacks by his political opponents. "The polls show this was an up-rising by the Peruvian people

against the system, not a dictatorship," he said.

In a new opinion poll, 82 percent of those surveyed approved of Mr. Fujimori's performance as president, 82 percent approved his clos-

should become compromised with cent approved of his dissolution of the Congress.

[In his message, Mr. Garcia said that the "apparent support for the porary." Reuters reported. "The coup cannot solve wage

Mr. Fujimori, facing the foreign because the international commu-press on Thursday for the first time nity will alienate Peru," Mr. Garcia Mr. Fujimori complained that

the world press bad erroneously portrayed his seizure of power as one more military coup."

This is a civilian movement

with the support of the armed forces," be said.

He said the national dialogue would establish a "social pact" of consensus on constitutional amendments for changing the Congress and the court system. Within two months, he predicted, a judicial reform package would be ready to be presented to voters.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Ford and California Unveil Cleaner Cars

California state anti-smog officials and Ford Motor Co. have unveiled two new automobile models that they said were the cleanest-running cars ever approved for mass pro-duction in the world. The New York Times reports. They are versions of the Ford Escort and the Mercury Tracer engineered to meet pollutant emission standards California has set for 1997 models. The cars are to go on sale next month, four years ahead of time.

Officials of the state's powerful Air Resources Board say this vindicates their decision of 18 months ago that manufacturers must introduce ultraclean vehicles if they want to continue selling in the huge California car market.

The new cars will sell for the same price as regular models, though the cost to Ford will be \$100 more each. They will get one mile (1.6 kilometers) per gallon less but will produce only half the noxious emissions permitted under current California standards, the strictest in the United States.

dards, but on a slower timetable. And all other major American and foreign automak-ers are working to meet the California rules, which will require 25 percent of all cars sold in the state by each maker to conform to ultraclean emission levels by 1997. This will climb to 100 percent by the year 2003.

Other states have adopted similar stan-

Short Takes

James S. Doyle, editorial director of the Army Times, has softened his criticism of Newsday's Pulitzer Prize-winning series on the Gulf War. He said be would not challenge Newsday's Pulitzer. Mr. Doyle had complained that the Army Times had previously reported parts of what Newsday's Patrick J Sloyan had written in his prizewinning articles. Two days later, he said that although Mr. Sloyan should have "liberally sprinkled credit for these passages to the Army Times it was clear that the Newsday reporter "did his own reporting and anyone who reads the stories can see that, including me."

When Leona M. Hehnsley, the New York hotelier, entered prison for tax evasion this week on the same day that U.S. income taxes fell due, there was some sympathy for the woman who allegedly once said that "only the little people pay taxes." Paul Zann, a New York tax consultant, summed up the sentiments of a lot of people when he said, "She's basically paying for all our sins."

Lange have opened on Broadway in a revival of Tennessee Williams's "A Streetcar Named Desire" in roles created in 1947 by Marlon Brando and Jessica Tandy, Mr. Baldwin's Stanley "is the first I've seen that ooesn't leave one longing for Mr. Brando." Frank Rich of The New York Times observes, imbuing the role "with an animalistic sexua energy." But Ms. Lange, writes Mr. Rich, while playing intelligently, fails to convince the audience that she is "a moth facing disintegration as she flies into the flame.

Hollywood's Alec Baldwin and Jessica

The American Library in Paris has opened a research center featuring microfilm equip-ment and computerized data bases. It includes the most comprehensive collection of English-language periodicals and indexes on American studies in continental Europe. The lihrary is open to the public: daily admission for nonmembers is 50 francs (about 59).

The Ohio Glory of pro football's World League was dissuaded by bird lovers from adopting a bald eagle as a mascot. While the eagle was under consideration, one of them made an appearance at a Glory press conference. It was perched near Coach Bill Belichick of the Cleveland Browns. When the bird flapped his wings, the coach almost fell off his chair. "I thought he was stuffed." he explained.

Arthur Higbee

FRANCE: A Day of Reckoning?

... (Continued from page 1). shal Philippe Petain's government was not totalitatian and "did not itself practice a policy of ideologi-

cal begemony."

The court appeared to disregard claims by historians that the Vichy regime, not the Germans, introduced the first discriminatory laws in 1940 that were ultimately invoked in the deportation to Nazi death camps of 75,000 Jews, including 11,000 children. Only 2,500

The text was assailed as a gross distortion of history by all political parties except the far-right Nation-. al Front, and the attorney general's office backed lawyers for Touvier's victims in launching an appeal of the decision to France's Supreme Court.

"We cannot accept the fact that crimes against humanity were com-mitted only by Germans," said Hugo lammica, a lawyer who represents the Touvier victims. "The milita was an extension of the Gestapo and was created under Hit-

ler's authority."
Prime Minister Pierre Beregovoy said the country was "wounded" by the court decision and insisted that the law holds that all criminals must be punished, regardless of The said pages of our national

life cannot and will never be

ment. "We cannot rehabilitate the Vichy regime on the sly." The reaction to the court decision, which according to a Paris newspaper poll "shocked and outraged" 73 percent of French citizens, suggested that much of French society was no longer content to accept a version of history designed to purge the country of all

governments have balked at the notion of bringing French citizens to trial for war crimes because it would put the country through the torment of reliving the occupation and learning sordid new facts about the true extent of French collaboration

On Tuesday, a Bordeaux court ordered a new inquiry into two wartime police officials. René Bousquet and Maurice Papon, both 82, who are suspected of crimes against humanity. Both men enjoyed flourishing careers in the postwar era before the war crimes charges caught up with them. Touvier was arrested in 1989 at a

French monastery after escaping

arrest 45 years earlier. The church's reasons for sheltering Touvier for so many years remain something of a mystery. Tou-vier always insisted that his collaboration with the Nazis was part of a larger struggle to save Christian civilization from Communists.

China Reported to Plan Curb on Police Torture The Associated Press

BELTING - China's top prosecutor's office has ordered a crackdown on the use of torture during police interrogations to counteract international criticism of China's human rights record, the official Legal Daily quoted The Supreme People's Procuratorate as saying.

"in some places, the number of cases of extracting confession by torture remains relatively high; in some cases, people have died as a result," the paper said. The notice said the measures were necessary "to strike back at international forces that are using human rights

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Libel Judgment By a U.K. Jury Is Null in N.Y.

NEW YORK - Calling British libel law antithetical to the protections afforded the press by the U.S. Constitution, a New York judge declined Wednesday to enforce a \$70,000 libel judgment issued recently by a London jury against a Manbattan-based publication.

The decision, written by Justice Shirley Fingerhood of the state Supreme Court in Manhattan, is the first in which a New York court has refused to enforce a foreign libel decision, lawyers familiar with the case said.

While Britain shares many legal principles with the United States, Justice Fingerhood wrote, it lacks a counterpart to the U.S. Constitution's First Amendment.

Rights extended by that amendment, she added. "would be seriously jeopardized by the entry of foreign libel judgments granted pursuant to standards deemed appropriate in England but considered antithetical to the protections afforded the press by the U.S. Constitution.

news service, in a suit brought

by Ajitabh Bachran, an Indian

businessman who the news

service incorrectly reported

had been implicated in an

arms scandal.

depositing about \$50,000 in school tuition money, the authorities said. The ruling was issued against India Abroad Publications Inc., a New York-based

V.M. Chabukiani, Soviet Dance Master, Dies at 82

Vakhtang Mikhailovieh Chabu-kiani, 82, a Soviet ballet master and choreographer and one of the great dancers to tour in the United dancers of his generation, died on States. April 5 in Thilisi, Georgia. Mr. Chabukiani had had heart trouble for some time.

He embodied the new Soviet hero in the ballet of the 1930s, combining virtuosic ballet technique with athleticism and a stunningly powerful, vivid stage pres-A longtime dancer with the Kirov Ballet, Mr. Chabukiani origi-

nated lead roles in several signature Soviet ballets, among them Vasili Vainonen's "Flames of Paris" in 1932 and Rostislav Zakharov's Priest Is Mugged

At a N.Y. Bank The Associated Press NEW YORK - A priest was pistol-whipped and robbed at a bank teller's window where be was

The victim, Monsignor James Haggerty, 69, was attacked by two men at a Chemical Bank branch in Brooklyn, a police spokesman said. The priest, in clerical garb, was mugged as he emptied a deposit bag at a teller's window, the police said. The robbers fled with \$600 to \$700 in cash and as much as \$50,000 in nuition checks for his

church's elementary school, the po-

lice said. Monsignor Haggerty was described in stable condition at a

Fountain of the Bakhchisarai in Nika Hazelton, 84, Wrote 1934. That year, he and Tatiana Vecheslova became the first Soviet

Dr. Martin W. Donner, 71. **Expert in Throat Disorders**

BALTIMORE (NYT) - Dr. Martin W. Donner, 71, a leader in radiology and in swallowing disorders, died on Monday after a heart transplant.

Dr. Donner headed the radiolo-

department at Johns Hopkins University for 16 years. During his tenure. Johns Hopkins opened the nation's largest combined clinical and research magnetic resonance imaging center. From his work on gastrointesú-

nal cases, he began focusing on swallowing disorders. In 1981 he created the world's first center for that subspecialty at Johns Hopkins whose career began in the 1920s and became its director. He also and who played with Sidney Befounded a journal on the subject. chet. Lester Young, Eddie Condon Dysphagia.

Books on Basic Cooking

NEW YORK (N)T) - Nika Hazelton, 84, whose cookbooks have been a mainstay of serious cooks for nearly half a century. died on Tuesday in Manharran.

She published 30 books and they reflected her firm, no-nonsense taste in food. "American Home Cooking." "French Home Cooking." "International Cookbook," ing." "International Cookbook" remain standards.

Henry Hurwitz Jr., 73, a research physicist who worked on plans for the hydrogen bomb and later helped develop nuclear power plants, died Tuesday of cancer at his home in Schenectady. New

Sammy Price, 83, a jazz pianist and other celebrated musicians,

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died Tuesday of a heart attack in brain tumor in Pasadena. Califor-New York City.

Bhalindra Singh, 72. a former ruler of the Sikh sovereign state of Pauala and a top sports official. died Thursday of a beart attack in

New Delhi. James B. Canel, 74. former chief executive officer of the Inter American Press Association, died Wednesday of a heart artack in

James H. Zumberge, 68, an Ant-

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Andy Russell, 72, a singer in the 1940s who popularized "What a Difference a Day Makes" and other songs, died of a stroke Thursday in Phoenix, Arizona.

Russia-China Border Talks

Agence France-Prose BEIJING - Some progress was made during the sixth round of arctic scientist and former presi- Chinese-Russian talks on troop redent of the University of Southern ductions along their common bor-California, died Wednesday of a der, the China Daily said Friday.

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crased," Mr. Beregovoy told Parlia-

gold for the Holocaust. For years, successive French to attack China's socialist system."

The World vs. Gadhafi

Bush's Compromise

It is satisfying that the Security Council has imposed mandatory sanctions against Libya for its terroristic activities. The measures cutting commercial air links, arms purchases and foreign diplomatic postings are targeted on the means by which Moammar Gadhafi has extended the reach of his violence in the world. Colonel Gadhafi went to great lengths, in the World Court and in the political arena, to split and hobble the international coalition arrayed against him. But not even Arab countries that have been seeking a working accommodation with his regime could ignore his part in the explosion of two airliners, one American and one French,

in which hundreds of innocent people died.

To arrive at this result at the United Nations, the United States was prepared to accept a fundamental trade-off, it could have acted alone, or perhaps with the British, on the basis of their common outrage at loss of the Pan Am plane over Lockerbie. Scotland; a military retaliation might have been launched. But the American government had acted alone against Lihya in 1986 in an attack that, provoked as it was, left an

Arabs Are on Board

Moammar Gadhafi may for a time survive the mandatory sanctions that the United Nations bas now imposed against Libya. Despite an embargo on air traffic, Lihyans can make their way by sea to Malta or by land to Egypt and its airports. And Libya can still export oil. But the United Nations' blow is nevertheless hard, lawful and laudable, Especially heartening is the cooperation of Arah states, including radical Syria, in canceling flights to Tripoli, It cannot be easy for Arah leaders to ignore Lihva's fervent appeals to Arah solidarity, and Arah enucism of the United Nations action is understandable. What matters more is that countries like Egypt and Saudi Arabia, having stuck their necks out against Saddam Hussein, are doing so again to isolate or political sense; Colonel Gadhafi is not a

Libva's outlaw regime. the nel Gadhali could have averted suptions by surrendering two Libyans accused of planting the Lockerhie bomb that killed 270 people in 1988. France wants to question four other Lihyans about an ait tragedy that the more reason for Washington not to claimed 171 lives in West Africa, Holding jump ahead of this posse. Libya to account for these atrocates is the

uncertain political legacy without defini-tively closing down Gadhafi terrorism. as

the subsequent bombings showed. This time the Bush administration chose to go the multilateral route. To get full Security Council company, however, it had to ask for relatively modest penalties, reflecting among other things the fact that the still secret intelligence indicating Libyan complicity has not been subjected to courtroom review. This helps explain why the new sanctions are rather light. They do not, for instance, touch Libya's crucial commerce in oil. It may also be that to win broad support the United States undertook at least tacitly not to conduct a separate military operation if the sanctions do not produce a demonstrahle tailing off of Lihyan-sponsored terrorism over time. Still, the measures do permit an unprecedented display of international soli-

darity against this rogue regime.
This is a long way from the swift and sure retribution that President Ronald Reagan early on promised to visit upon terrorists. The distance represents the international system's sobering experience in dealing with intractable regimes in the meantime.

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

surest way of preventing their repetition.

By disputing the legality of the UN action. Colonel Gadhafi bolstered the collective security against him. A Libyan appeal was rejected by the World Court, which held in an 11-to-5 vote that the Security Council action took precedence over air treaties that Libya invoked. This ruling helped assure Arah support for the embargo. Without a shot being fired, Libya has been isolated. It cannot reap the sympathy it gained among Third World peoples in 1986 when U.S. warplanes bombed Tripoli, killing 37 people.

Washington and its UN allies now need to plan future moves carefully. If sanctions fal-ter, and if Colonel Gadhafi breathes defiance, U.S. leaders may be tempted once again to strike violently and unilaterally against Libya. That would make little moral tenace comparable to Saddam Hussein. : teanwhile. UN terms for lifting the embargo are nehulous, and the Security Council consensus far from unanimous; five members, including China, abstained. That is all

-THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Exercise in Democracy

Americans watching the turmoil in the and collective farms who ran the old Com-Congress of People's Deputies this past week had two reasons to be pleased, even thankful, Moscow's young reformers, confronted by strong opposition, triumphed on the economic front. What made the victory even sweeter, the struggle provided reassuring evidence that a rough-and-tumble parliamentary democracy is beginning to take shape. In the midst of crisis, with the structure of the economy and constitution at issue, politicians devised a workable compromise. Those who expected President Boris Yeltsin to strong-arm or short-circuit the parliament waited in vain.

for essential changes. The victory probably would have been impossible without the puts the outcome of an election in doubt. promise of Western aid. That aid armed the reformers with an argument and a bargaining chip to persuade waveters. The government's threat to tesign, jeopardizing West-

ern aid, was enough to carry the day. The struggle in Russia's parliament posed a familiar choice about the speed of reform. Politicians agonized anew about whether to plunge into the cold hath of markets or to protect themselves against reaction to hardship hy hesitating or going slow. But there's something bigger behind

the debate, a struggle for power. Too rapid a leap to privatization could undermine the managers of state enterprises

munist economy and whose support is essen-tial if reforms are to succeed. They dismiss the young architects of reform around Mr. Yeltsin, like Deputy Prime Minister Yegor Gaidar, and want a greater say in the reform process. For prime minister they prefer one of their own, like Arkadi Volsky, who heads an organization of state-owned enterprises.
The parliament, which was chosen before

Bons Yeltsin was elected president, amply reflects the views of local power brokers — often those who head large industrial compa-nies or collective farms. The powerful chairman. Ruslan Khasbulatov, acts as their The process left many loose ends but it spokesman. One obvious course for the Yeltworked, giving reformers the leeway needed sin government might have been to call new

> Instead, Mr. Gaidar and the other reformers threatened to resign. Their departure would have demolished the reform program and imperiled Western aid. Their stratagen worked. Even Russia's news media did their part to nourish the democratic process, keeping the public closely informed with leaked documents and television interviews.

Americans need not take sides in the power struggle, nor try to dictate the precise pace of reform. But they can watch with pleasure how reform moves forward through politics that is confusing, ragged

and even rough. Good. -THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Immigration in Germany

The news that Germany is now consider-ing major changes to its immigration law propels further a Europe-wide review of the related but not identical subjects of immigration and cultural diversity. Such efforts in Germany bave special difficulty and resonance. No country has less excuse to ignore where racisi and xenophobic feelings can lead. Meanwhile, the social strains of reunification have left German society vulnerable to an upsurge in anti-foreigner feeling and neo-Nazi manifestations, reflected in unexpected far-right gains.

Germany has an exceptionally liberal political asylum law, adopted thy West Germany) as postwar reparation for the deaths of millions who had nowhere to flee. The major political parties, especially the opposition Social Democrats, have been reluctant to be seen recommending any change in this stance. But the asylum law has a major drawback. It is coupled with a prohihition on any other type of legal immigration and a near total ban on anyone besides ethnic Germans ever attaining German citizenship, even when they are born on German soil. This means that (1) the children and grandchildren of Turks and Yugoslavs brought in as guest workers usually cannot become citizens; (2) large numbers of eth-nic German Russians, Poles and Ukraini-

ans attain immediate citizenship and refugee benefits, which strains already stressed government finances, and (3) large numbers of Third World would-be immigrants apply instead for asylum status, which kicks off a long evaluation process and bars them from

working legally in the meantime. As the overflow presence of such asylum-seekers inflames existing anti-foreigner feeling, the German government has made matters worse by describing the problem exclusively as abuse of the asylum law. This past fall, for instance, in the wake of rising numbers of attacks on foreigners, it proposed to collect refugees in camps — tacitly legitimizing hostility against legals and illegals alike.

So the attempt by the governing Christian Democrats to introduce the notion of legal immigration and tighten the asylum law represents not just a pragmatic possible solution but a conceptual step. It could begin to separate the notion of racial difference from that of illegality. The idea being floated involves a system of American-style quotas — for ethnic Germans as well. Debating such a measure could help Germans and other Europeans grapple with immigration as a matter distinct from

polemics about national identity. - THE WASHINGTON POST.

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OPINION

Make It a War Crime to Destroy Our Heritage Sites

WASHINGTON — When Mahatma Gandhi was asked what he thought about Western civilization, be answered, "I think it would be a very good thing." Were he alive today be would no doubt point to Yugoslavia, and particularly perhaps to one place where and particularly perhaps to one place where civilization has suffered a great blow in recent

months: the city of Dubrovnik. In the Balkan conflict, which now is flaring up again in Bosnia-Herzegovina, human suffering is and has been paramount; nothing can detract from the significance of the peace process and the political action necessary to ensure an end to the hostilities. But there is another important challenge to an interna-tional community that professes to be civilized: how to prevent wanton destruction of mankind's cultural heritage in time of war.

The beanty, history and cultural uniqueness of the old city of Dubrovnik placed it firmly on Unesco's list of "world heritage sites" alongside wonders like the pyramids and the Taj Mahal. The bombardment of this city, which was founded in the seventh centu-

the figures before the conflict (based on data from the OECD) were staggeringly higher.

But the issue here is not just economic, it is

By Geoffrey H. Lipman

ty, destroyed or damaged more than 412 historical places including palaces, churches and archaeological sites. We can only hope that when the conflict is resolved, and Yugoslavs and others can again venture to Dubrov-nik to savor that heritage and beauty, some of

ism Council, I obviously have a vested interest in this subject. We are all too painfully aware of the instant death of Yugoslavia's enormously successful tourism economy and the long haul back that the country faces when peace is finally restored. In most comtries tourism is the largest industry, contributing more than 5.9 percent to world GNP and one in every 15 jobs. In what was Yugoslavia,

also historical, cultural and environmental. A

it will have been preserved.

As president of the World Travel and Tour-

city such as Dubrovnik is a living treasure, easy to damage in wartime and difficult to bring back to life. Tourists used to flock there not just because it was charming but also because its very streets and buildings brought them into direct contact with a rich history. Such places are rare to begin with, and wars have made them even rarer.

What can be done to protect these treasures from the sort of ravages suffered by Dubrovnik? There is one step that could do much toward that end, and that is to marry the world heritage classifications of Unesco with the Geneva Red Cross conventions. The world heritage classifications were es-

tablished in 1952 to preserve natural and his-torical treasures. Today they protect 359 sites worldwide. Red Cross conventions are the only rules of civilization that have a chance of being followed by commanders at the front and strategists at headquarters.

Specific provisions must be set out in a

protocol to the conventions to protect world heritage sites in times of war, to add the abuse

of such sites by attacking or defending forces to the war crimes agenda. This will require legal procedural and practical measures for implementation. We have approached international mentation. We have approached international organizations including the Red Cross, the World Tourism Organization, the Council on Environmental Law and the United Nations itself to take these up. The issues are complex

and will need time to process. In June most the world's countries will meet in Brazil at the Earth Summit on Environment and Development. Leaders will contemplate strategic programs stretching into the next cen-tury to preserve our ozone layer, our seas and our rain forests. The principle of protecting mankind's international heritage from conflict should not be hard for any government to accept. It should be adopted now. We arge everyone to heed the lessons of Dubrovnik for the benefit of present and future generations.

The writer is president of the World Travel and Tourism Council. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

The Democracies Should Be Wary of Technocratic Shortcuts

WASHINGTON — It becomes ever clearer that George Bush, without saying so, is dead serious about strengthening international institutions by transferring to them decisions and functions that have traditionally been viewed as the husiness

of national governments.

This preference for multilateral decision-making over government-to-government dealings was demon-strated by Mr. Bush's announcement that the lion's share of U.S. economic assistance to Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union would be channeled through financial institutions (the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank and the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development) rather than the U.S. agency created for that purpose, the Agency for International Development.

Three recent events illuminate some of the characteristics of inter-

national fiscal institutions. In Moscow, the IMF figured in the confrontation between the Congress of People's Deputies and Boris Yeltsin's government concerning economic shock treatment that has brought steeply rising prices. Legislators charged that reforms supported by Mr. Yeltsin's deputy prime minister in charge of the economy, Yegor Gadar, and worked out in collaboration with the IMF were unnecessarily

People in many countries are offended by a sense that IMF technocrats believe they know what is

best for others.

harsh. They accused him of being more responsive to the IMF than to the Russian people and more concerned about pleasing the IMF than about destroying millions of jobs and

creating terrible hardships.

Mr. Gaidar reminded the Congress that billions in Western aid were conand meeting IMF targets. In so saying, he seemed to confirm the priority that the Russian government has given to satisfying the IMF. (A compromise was hammered out that permitted the government to stay in power and coninue watered-down reforms.)

Although generally described out-side Russia as a clash between reformers and "conservatives," it was also a clash between technocratic and democratic decision-making. Almost from the start, Mr. Yeltsin distanced himself from the confrontation. Early in the crisis, observers noted that be seemed more willing than his ministers to accept changes in the economic program to avoid upheavals. That is another way of saying that he reacted politically. like a democratic leader concerned with preserving a political base as well as with making a transi-

tion to a market economy.

Meanwhile, in Washington, Polish
Prime Minister Jan Olszewski appealed to President Bush to help him reconcile the IMF's technocratic norms with majority rule in Poland.

N EW YORK —In Los Angeles last Saturday, Jesse Jackson delivered a speech huilt around a

message to American Jews: Let's

work together again, let's try to re-

pair the political bonds between Af-

rican-Americans and Jewish Ameri-cans that helped shape the history

of civil rights and civil responsibil-

A few days later, Mr. Jackson told me be boped attention would

be paid. And so it should, by his

admirers and opponents. The Los

Angeles speech bad meaning in it-self, coming from one of the more

important politicians in the coun-

It had particular political meaning

because it was made soon after the

New York Democratic primary.

The whole country learned what

Jerry Brown came to understand

that day: Most Jewish voters would

turn away from candidates who tried to win by latching on to Mr.

Jackson's popularity among blacks.

cratic audience about Jews who

helped form national black organi-

zations and of Jews who died fight-

ing for black freedoms in the South.

He talked of how African-Ameri-

cans like David Dinkins opposed

Ronald Reagan's visit to the Ger-

man mihiary cemetery at Bithurg

Black and Jew had both been

targets of fascism, he said, and both

were threatened by any resurgence

of Nazism in Europe - and at

home by David Duke and Patrick

Buchanan. If he had caused pain

himself, he said, he would seek a-

Mr. Jackson spoke to his Demo-

ities in the United States.

try, black or white.

By Jeane Kirkpatrick

The IMF had suspended payments on a \$2.5 billion aid program for Poland after popular pressure virtually forced the government to violate IMF targets. The IMF had demanded more sacrifice and greater austerity than Po-

land's parliament would approve.
The fact is, Mr. Olszewski explained, you can't leap from an established Communist system to a free market in a single leap no matter how great the sacrifice. He insisted that Poland had only abandoned a method, not the determination, to build a free market. He said the government had a new plan for economic reform and needed Mr. Bush's support in negotiations with the IMF.

Moreover, he said U.S. assistance had a value of its own for Poland. "It is very vital for us as a symbol of support for our newly emerging democracy by the largest democracy in the world."

His criticism of the IMF plan is an

example of a democratic political leader reproaching international techno-crats whose decisions are remote from the pressures of public opinion.

The requirements of technocratic and democratic decision-making are different. The most important require-ment of an expert's decision is that it be correct. The most important requirement of a democratic decision is that it be acceptable to those affected by it. Technocratic economic plans are frequently unacceptable - because they impose hardships, disregard vested interests and are not compatible

with habitual ways of doing business. People in many countries are offended by a sense that the IMF's technocrats believe they know what is best for others. Of course, responsible technocrats do not claim to know people's ultimate interests better than the people themselves. They claim expertise in

tinction is not always easy to see. The technocrats' habit of relying on ab-stract principles to deal with concrete problems breeds impatience with local detail and indifference toward the par-ticular interests that are critical for

elected officeholders. Technocratic impatience is the very essence of Jacques Attali's reproach last week to members of the European Community, who refused to accept imports from Eastern Europe because the EC members give greater priority to the interests of their own farmers than to building an integrated Europe.

Mr. Attali, president of the Europe-an Bank for Development and Recon-struction, is more interested in the integration of Europe than in protecting, for example, French geese against Hungarian fole gras. But French farmers prefer their own interests, and a democratic government is not free to ignore those interests. A government that does so is fired from office.

The clash between democratic and

technocratic methods and priorities is not just a matter of style. It goes to the basic questions of self-govern-ment. Too little attention to particular lar interests is incompatible with democracy, as too much is incompatible with reform. It may also be incompatible with market systems. Techno-crats favor centralized planning over the incrementalism characteristic of democratic decision-making. In fact. most top officials of international financial institutions are socialists anbivalent about market systems and

entrepreneurial styles. One hopes that, having made these international fiscal institutions their agents in the matter of economic aid to Eastern Europe, Mr. Bush and his colleagues in the other industrialized countries will take care to see that the programs they finance respect democratic and entrepreneutial, as well as technocratic, values and norms.

Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

The Communists in Vietnam Will Have to Give Way

By Michael Leifer

HANOI — Vietnam is trying to reconcile market economics with an authoritarian system. The leaders know of the link between economics and politics. They know that the fundamental changes under way could lead to challenges to the Communist Party. But it is a risk they cannot avoid.

Mikhail Gorbachev concluded that politics had to change before economic innovation could be introduced. In Vietnam, the leadership decided that economics should change so that politics could remain the same. Soviet upheaval has reinforced the conviction in Hanoi that the established political order should remain sacrosanct.

The demise of Soviet communism has been a shattering blow for the Vietnamese Politburo, long attached to membership in a socialist common-wealth. Vietnam has no alternative but to press, ahead with the economic reforms endorsed by a party congress in December 1986. Those reforms based on incentives for higher production, a lowering of state subsidies, and the introduction of a single market price and a freely convertible currency - have begun to transform Vietnamese society. Vietnam has had to accelerate the pace of eco-

nomic reform and release its grip on Cambodia,

deferring in the process to Chma's priorities in a political settlement. Continuing economic probems, aggravated by the U.S. trade and investment embargo and loss of Soviet aid and trade preferences, brought the legitimacy of the ruling Comminist Party into question. After the sweetness of revolutionary success in defeating the U.S.-backed government of South Vietnam in 1975 came the sour taste of economic discontent.

Do Muoi, the party's general secretary, recently outlined the limited scope of political change that the Communists were planning. He spoke of greater public accountability by the party, which has acquired a reputation for corruption, and of gradual steps to establish the rule of law. But the party intends to retain its leading role and political predominance. Multiparty democracy, blamed for re-leasing the centrifugal forces that caused the Soviet Union to spin apart, will not be tolerated.

Vietnam lacks a practical political alternative to the Communist Party, although it is no longer held in high esteem. Since the party assumed control, in

the North in 1954 and in the South in 1975 it has prevented independent institutions from emerging The party leadership aims to gradually loosen the reins of power as economic reform gatners pace, but

nonetheless to keep a grip on them. Political order survives in Vietnam because people are so busy trying to make up for wasted time and increase their standard of living. Visitors freonently hear it said that while Vietnam was lighting in Cambodia at the expense of its own economic welfare, Thailand raised its per capita income by \$1,000. These days, most Vietnamese are too busy

for representation of interests and to prove Science Science A reformist economic system may buy time for Vielnamese communism, but it cannot overcome the fundamental contradiction between the two

The writer, professor of international relations at the London School of Economics and Political Science and author of books on Southeast Asia, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

The 'Peru' Option Looks Like Expedient Tyranny

WASHINGTON — Suddenly, it is not Shining Path terrorism or the cocaine trade or the general misery that seems to distinguish con-temporary Peru but a strange sort of coup d'état, one that is necessarily suspect but also not easily dismissible

as just another power grab. By the emerging hemispheric con-sensus, the political turn in Lima could open up not only the possibility of the old and familiar sort of misrule but also new opportunities for problem solving — if President Alberto Fujimori, who is fierce of tone but woefully vague as to what he plans to

do, seizes the moment. What happened in Peru was not the classic Latin American exercise in which a military dictator or class takes over. The elected president seized additional power by shutting down the Congress, courts and constitution and

All Right, Jesse Jackson, Let's Talk

By A. M. Rosenthal

tonement, redemption and renewal, Jesse Jackson should never be ig-

nored or dismissed, nor his constitu-

ency. He is a man with direct access

not only to the votes of millions of Americans but to their hearts. But it

would also be a great mistake for him to count himself as the ag-grieved party, as he often has, if American Jews continue to see him

with suspicion and if they ask more

from him instead of just saying

thank you. They will.
The edginess of American Jews

about Mr. Jackson is not, as he

sometimes seems to think, based on

paranois or an old vendetta that they cannot put aside. He bridles at the idea that be has to be checked

off, item by item, to show his good

faith. But it was he who created the

hist by act and word, not his critics.

That is what most of us do during

our lives. So there is no point com-plaining when the wounded insist on

hanging around inconveniently, with

fondness for unpleasant company.

Name a man most Americans dis-

like and American Jews see as their

enemies, and Israel's. Click: We can

see Mr. Jackson with his arm

around him - Castro, Arafat, Gad-

hafi, the Ortegas, Assad. And Louis Farrakhan — head of

the Nation of Islam. For American

Jews be embodies everything they hate, fear and fight, not abroad somewhere but right here in the

High on the Jackson list is a

the list in their hands.

making the military his single institutional partner in advancing his flag-

ging campaigns against terrorism, drug trafficking and corruption. It is suggested that if his purpose was to enhance his power, the better to deal with national crisis, he should have gone to the people and asked them to do it by the law. It is a fair guess that he could have carried this off. His parliamentary opposition has a low public standing, many judges are considered corrupt and intimidated, and he has something of a reputation as a figure of mystery who is not

consumed by ambition or greed. Still, the striking thing about his illegal gathering of power is that the people apparently lapped it up. The glow may fade. The military is far from demonstrating a requisite pro-

U.S.A. Mr. Farrakhan insults their

religion, demeans their past and threatens their future — and their

children's. In almost every university

I visit, Jewish college students come to tell me that the Farrakhan ideolo-

gy, or its clones, is spreading on their

campus, that rallies tinged with anti-Semitism take the sun and joy out of

their college days.

Mr. Jackson already has said he

rejects Mr. Farrakhan's preachings about Jews and Judaism. He resents

the idea that he has to prove himself

by condemnation of the man, his life and his apostles. Certainly he should

not do that just to please fews. There is a far better reason. Louis Farrakhan is a danger to the brotherhood

and coalition that Mr. Jackson

that he sometimes makes when Isra-

el is involved are on the list, too, like

the whopper in Los Angeles equat-

ing anti-Semitism and anti-Arabism

in the Muslim Mideast. That should

be news to Israelis living in a hostile sea—and to Arab statesmen like the Syrian foreign minister. He told vis-

iting Americans recently that he

could not understand why Ameri-

cans trusted Jews. After all, did they

between Jesse Jackson and Jews.

But in an important, underreported

speech, he seemed to be saying.

Let's talk. There is only one sane

response from any American: Right,

let's start now, agenda open on the

The New York Times:

So there is quite a bit on the table

not kill Jesus Christ?

past and the future.

The lopsided moral judgments

preaches is America's hope.

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

Fujimori, who took office with 57 percent of the runoff vote in 1990, enjoys a 70-percent-plus rating after his coup. O.K., Hitler had good numbers. We have all heard in other dismal cases the likes of Mr. Fujimori's claim to represent "the real legality rooted in the will of the Peruvian people," who elected him. But the context in these Latin or Third World places where democratic institutions are weak is one of much hope for democracy but of much de-

fessionalism and respect for human

rights. But polls show that President

spair that any system of government can make a go. This may be especially so in Peru, where much of public life is already carried on in an illegal "sec-ord economy," a corrupt public sector and an arbitrary system of governance of the Indian majority.
In the U.S. tradition of well-

lawyered (but often poorly performing) democratic institutions, Americans are accustomed to power sharing and to negotiating out the differences.

To those disposed to take a chance, Peru now offers the alternative of an elected executive strengthened by an at least temporarily robust popular mandate. This mandate, others mast hope, can help make him the master, not the servant, of a military unproven in democratic ways. The jettisoning of the legislature and judiciary he can try

to convert to his political gain.

Mr. Fujimon welcomes the Inter-American Human Rights Commis-sion, to show that he has suspended certain institutions but not all rights.

The few detainers are back on the street. The press evidently is anshack-

led. A timetable of reform is set. For the Organization of American States, newly committed to political intervention to maintain its members' democracies, a wicked templa-tion swims into view. It is aware of the danger of falling into a policy that licenses defiance in Peru and encourages would-be strongmen elsewhere to think that they, too, can get away with a power grab. But the OAS knows that Peru is no Haiti, where i classic coup quickly drew condeinastion and sanctions. At once the OAS sent a delegation to Lima to coax Mr. Fujimori back to grace. But in a resointion taking implicit note of the Peruvian difference, it "deplored" but did not condemn the corp in Lina. The United States suspended parts: of its Pertivian aid program, intending to leave intact parts touching humani-tarian needs and the battle against

vote registering its equivocation was a decidedly unequivocal 32-0. To a number of Latin countries the specter of a banished democratic order may be less compelling, although it is hard to say so in public, than the specter of an ineffective democratic order. Their rationalization is that "Peru" represents not so much defailing of democracy as its potential rescue. Great skepticism must great any such claim, but it is now going to

drugs. The OAS skirted sanctions. The

be put to a fateful test.

The Washington Post.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1892: Easter Attractions NEW YORK - The weather yester-

day [April 18] was simply perfect for the Easter Sunday parade of the crowd of chamingly dressed women on Fifth Avenue, in all the glory of the milliner's latest creations. The churches witnessed a fashionable crush that was unprecedented, and at some of the Episcopalian and Catholic edifices, where the toilets and the mu-sic were the double attraction, it was literally impossible for late comers to find standing room, let alone seats.

1917: No Need for Meat

out proper food. Meat, however, is not necessary. Adaptation to circum-stances is the law of success. I have lived for weeks upon two quarts of milk and 200 grams of rice per day and the average person can do it and man-tain the best of health and strength.

1942: Japan Bombed

WASHINGTON - Prom our New York edition:] Congressional leaders hailed reports of the bombing of Tokio and the important Japanese chies of Yokohama, Kobe and Nagora of day [April 18] but neither the Winner the Navy Department would make any comment as to whether American aircraft had carried out the attacks. Official silence was also maintained by the White House. only source of the reports remained the Japanese radio. When the bush ers unloaded over the four density that the Japanese people, who ited for centuries in insular sections had tasted war in their homeland

PARIS — Patisians are to have two meatless days a week. An American food expert says: "Two meatless days a week need not cause alarm. Most people cat too much and will not suffer. But taking meat out of the diet of hard-working people and growing children cannot be treated lightly. Energy cannot be expended and the integrity of the body maintained withवर्षा मान मान्य मान्याची माना

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congressional sides and MIA activists Mr. Perot is criticized most barably for his treatment of Rich-

ard Armitage, a former assistant scartary of defense assigned to

MiA work during the Reagan administration who Mr. Perot thought dragged his feet on MiAs.

Mr. Perot took his allegations

and the FBI, but the bureau and

other agencies cleared him of any wrongdoing. Mr. Armitage, who now helps direct the State Depart-

ment's assistance program for the

German Aide Sees **Early Release for** Some Terrorists

By Stephen Kinzer

New York Times Service

BONN — The German justice
minister his welcomed the apparmanster his welcomed the apparal intender of the tharmist Red Anny Faction and suggested that he will support early release for at least some of the group's imprisoned manbers.

This is a completely new developed the best benefit the historical benefit to a historical description as historical description.

opment and hopefully a historic many point. The minister, Klaus gibble told the magazine Der Special an interview published

The Red Army Faction, which for 20 years has carried out a camprign of bombing and murder in Germany as part of what it called "he struggle against imperialism and monopoly capitalism," an-nomiced in a letter this week that it

speck leading representatives of business or the state."

Der Spiegel described the letter as "in every sense a document of

Although the letter did not say so, the guerrillas were apparently responding at least in part to a public mitiative by Mr. Kinkel In a series of interviews in January, he encouraged them to lay down their wespons and said the government was "prepared for reconciliation."

But Mr. Kinkel said this week that he had not expected such a response. "No one expected someng so clear so quickly," he said. Mr. Kinkel is a member of the

liberal Free Democratic Party, and when he made his overtures to the Red Army Faction in January, several conservative politicians criticized him. They spoke out again following this week's develop

Finance Minister Theo Waigel, who is head of the conservative Christian Social Union in Bayaria; urged that the government make no concessions to the guerrilla group.

Interior Minister Rudolf Senters criticized Mr. Kinkel for suggesting that it would soon be possible to cut security for German politicians:
"Terrorism remains unpredict-

Faster boliday. The spokesman, Norbert Schafer, welcomed the gierrillas' decision and said it of-fred "hope that the vicious circle of violence may be broken."

During the 1970s and 80s, Red Army Faction commandos carried out a series of spectacular attacks in which about 50 people were killed including judges, politicians and business leaders.

Among recent victims were the banker Alfred Herrhausen, whose car was blown up in November 1989, and Detley K. Rohwedder, head of the government agency privatizing state-owned companies in Fastern Germany, who was killed by a sniper as he sat in his study last

The Red Army Faction lost its cred documents show that the for- date for formal negotiations.

(Continued from page 1)

clastic and fiercely anti-establish-

ment figure whose world view is

shaped in part by his perception of

thing about it.

eels crossed him.

mer East German secret police, the Stasi, sheltered, trained and supplied the group, hoping that it would destabilize life in West Ger-

Police believe the core of the group consists of no more than 20 active members. Following the release of the

guerrillas' letter this week, a group of their jailed comrades issued a statement welcoming it.

Several imprisoned guerrillas serving life sentences will soon have completed 15 years in prison, at which time they may legally he considered for release.

Despite Fire, Seville Says It's Ready for Expo '92 Opening By Barry James It is the first universal exposition since the one in Osaka, Japan, in 1970. International Revold Tribune

Fire destroyed a second pavilion at the Universal Exposition in Seville on Friday as contractors raced to complete the futuristic complex before it opens to the paying public on Monday. Despite the sethack, organizers said

they were consident the site would be ready when Expo '92 opens for six months of day and night entertainment. The exposition, marking the 500th anniversary of Christopher Commbus's

landing in the New World, celebrates

half a millenium of discovery and world . The 215-hectare (530-acre) site, set amid thousands of trees and lush gardens along the banks of the Guadalquivir River, is host to 112 nations, 24 international organizations and about 50 multinational

companies in the biggest and most ambi-

tions world fair in history.

Spain looks on the exposition not only as a commemoration of the discovery but also as a celebration of Spain's return to democracy and its coming of age in the

European Community. The blaze on Friday destroyed the South Pacific Islands pavilion, which was made entirely of tropical wood and grass lashed together with vine cords. It burned out of control for over an hour. No one was hurt, and the police said they did not suspect foul play.

Another fire, on Feb. 18, destroyed one of the largest exhibition buildings, the Pavilion of Discoveries, and some of its exhibits. The cause of that blaze has not been ascertained. But some critics have blamed the disorganization and haste with which contractors have had to work to get buildings ready on time.

The exposition has cost more than 200

billion pesetas (\$2 billion). To meet their aim of breaking even, the organizers need to attract an estimated 20 million visitors, or 40 million individual visits. This means an average of 227,000 visitors ev-

ery day.

But the minister overseeing the project, Emilio Zapatero, recently told the Cortes, or parliament, that he estimated that the exposition would attract only between 13 million and 15 million. He said he had never used the higher figures ban-died about by the organizers. The minis-ter's words raised the possibility of a serious deficit in the financing of the fair.

The fair offers visitors a vista of stunning modern architecture.

Under a golden canopy that echoes Seville's Morisco style, Spain has assembled the work of its greatest artists and sculptors. Each of the 17 Spanish autonomous regions also has its own pavilion to show off local traditions and culture.

curved timbers that resembles a Samurai warrior's sword.

Britain's pavilion is a glass palace behind a wall of tumbling water. Italy has brought a full-scale raplica of Ghiberu's great bronze doors for the Baptistery of the Duomo cathedral in Florence along with many of its artistic treasures.

The former Soviet, now the Russian pavilion is covered with panels that constantly change colors and patterns, so that the building is always changing its

Among so many architectural treasures, critics say the U.S. pavilion, an old geodysic dome, hardly merits a second glance.

Designers have borrowed techniques from the former Moorish rulers of Andalusia to tame the fierce heat of southernmost Spain. Pergolas of flowers and vines

Japan celebrates not its technology but shade the walkways, and a fine mist of its people and tradition in a building of water hovers in the air. Cooling water from the river cascades through pipes set in the sidewalks, and 12 huge cooling towers enveloped in white fahric are designed to walt the heat aloft.

The exposition will remain open every day and night from 9 A.M. until 4 A.M. Seville security officials received news of the arrest in France last month of three top Basque terrorist leaders with relief. But they are taking no chances of the risk of an attack by members of the ETA

separatist organization. At least 3,000 security men and women have been assigned to guard the Expo site. About 3.500 troops will patrol every kilometer of the new high-speed railroad line linking Madrid and Seville. The service, reducing travel time between the cities from more than 5 hours to 2 hours, 50 minutes, will be inaugurated on Tues-

Two legislators. Erdam Tsibikzhapov, a Buddhist monk, left, and the Orthodox Archbishop Platon of Yaroslavl, telking Friday during a break at the Congress of People's Deputies in Moscow.

Russia Is to Remain A spokesman for Chancellor Federated, After All Helman Kohl said the full cabinet would take up the marter after the

sting by warnings of ethnic unrest, on Friday reversed their previous sist that the bulk of the former day's decision to restore "Russia" Soviet fleet belonged to the joint as the country's sole name.

Deputies stood and applauded leudly after voting, 759 to 77, to endorse two titles — Russia and the Russian Federation.

By a similar margin Thursday they had chosen Russia, implicitly overlooking the many ethnic minorities living between the Baltic Kiev was again shipping tactical and the Pacific.

In Thursday's vote, the deputies, including many from autonomous regions, had underestimated the power of a name in a country with a

precarious ethnic balance. In other developments Friday: principal benefactor when the days of talks on the disputed Black the missiles would Communist government of East Sea Fleet without apparently nar-Russia by July 1. Germany collapsed. Newly discov-rowing their differences or setting a

PEROT: On MIAs, He Turned From Bush Ally to Foe

Two weeks later, asked about his

MIA activities and Mr. Armitage,

Mr. Perot placed most comments

bringing food and medicine that he

attempted to persuade North Viet-

MOSCOW -- Russian deputies, Yuri V. Dubinin, told reporters strategic forces of the new Commonwealth of Independent States. The two delegations said they had agreed to hold negotiations at

an unspecified date in the Ukrainian port of Odessa, with subsequent talks, if required, in Russia. · A Ukrainian official said that

nuclear weapons for destruction in Russia, ending a dispute that had aroused deep concern in the West. Nikolai Mikhailchenko, an ad-

viser to President Leonid M. Kravchuk of Ukraine, said the two countries had agreed to fulfill an Russia and Ukraine ended two earlier agreement under which all ays of talks on the disputed Black the missiles would be transferred to

"The transfer of the missiles began today," he told Renters.

U.S. Readies Aid for Bosnia as Serbs Take a Town

By Chuck Sudetic

New York Times Service SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina - Despite mounting U.S. pressure on Serbia and the pro-Serb Yugoslav Army to halt their dismemberment of this multiethnic country, Serbian irregulars overran. the Bosnian town of Foca on Friday and nationalist Serb leaders proposed partitioning Sarajevo it-

New Serbian attacks Friday in Bosnia-Herzegovina came as the United States was preparing to begin airlifting humanitarian aid to Sarajevo to help overcome a serious food shortage and to underscore Washington's backing for the republic's independence and territo-

Overnight and on Friday, Serbian guernillas seized six 22-ton truckloads of United Nations food aid, raising serious concern among aid officials for the security of the

The UN peace envoy. Cyrus R. In the was not ancouraged by his talks this week with Croatian leaders.

"Continued fighting is going to benefit nobody," Mr. Vance said.

"It will be a disaster and there will attacks. The Drina River town, like Vance, said Friday that he was not encouraged by his talks this week with Serbian, Croatian, Muslim Slav and Yugoslav Army officials

aimed at stopping Bosnia-Herzego-

attacks. The Drina River town, like and Stolac. the Serb-overrun towns of Visegrad

The Yugoslav Army said, meanlinks up predominantly Serbian en- while, that it had routed Muslim and Croatian strongholds in the western towns of Neum Trebinie

Battles were reported in the vina's phunge into civil war.

"I can't say I'm an optimist in are-shaped corridor populated this situation," Mr. Vance said as mostly by Muslim Slavs and Croats

Heavy fighting flared across an and Zvornik, has been virtually described by its inhabitants, who have mostly by Muslim Slavs and Croats

Heavy fighting flared across an and Zvornik, has been virtually described by its inhabitants, who have mostly by Muslim Slavs and Croats

fled the onslaught,

Dathes were reported in the north, southwest and east of the republic, and the capital Sarajevo was surrounded.

BOSNIA: Fears Mount That Serbian Aggression Will Lead to Civil War

and Montenegro - be expelled from the 48-nation Conference on Security and Cooperation in En-rope if attacks in Bosnia-Herzegovina were not halted by April 29.

play what diplomats here say is a threat of persecution, or "ethnie familiar two-tier game. In public genocide," as the Serbian governstatements, he denied any territorial pretensions in Bosnia-Herzego-vina, committing himself to UN Scrbian intervention there. peace efforts, denving there were

any Serbian paramilitary forces in Bosnia-Herzegovina, where Serbi-Bosnia-Herzegovina and pledging an forces were busy this week occuto do everything in his power to pying the Muslim-majority town of promote peace.

In private meetings with Western diplomats, he even acknowledged ment and state-controlled media have proclaimed as the reason for But on the battlefields of eastern

pying the Muslim-majority town of Visegrad, Mr. Milosevic was playing on another tier. Thousands of Yugoslav Army troops assaulted that the Serbian minority in Bos- the town, supported by artillery Mr. Milosevie has continued to Dia-Herzegovina is not under and tanks. In the vangaurd of the assault was an ultranationalist guerrilla group called the Serbian National Movement, which is

based in Belgrade and which is sup-

plied with arms and funding by the

In addition, key Milosevic lientenants proclaimed a state of emergency inside Bosnia-Herzegovina week and ordered a general mobilization of all Serbs. As international pressure builds

on Mr. Milosevic, his government has shown an increased reliance or paramilitary warlords and granted them astonishing media prominence. Militia commanders have taken the lead as regular army units move to "liberate" Muslim-majority towns in Bosnia-Herzegovina,

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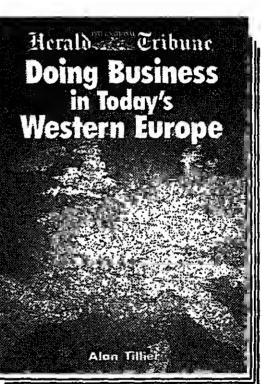
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For those who wish to explore new opportunities in the world's largest market, or for those who simply want to know how business in Western Europe operates, Doing Business in Today's Western Europe is must reading. Published by the International Herald Tribune and NTC Publishing (Chicago). Hardcover, 439 pages.

For years Mr. Perot has believed that U.S. officials have evidence off the record, then issued what he Financial incentives and tax breaks; said was a warning to the Bush campaign: "This one is going to be really damaging to their cause. Bush could be defeated if every-Mr. Perot laid out his theories to him in 1986 after obtaining Mr. that American men are still held in Southeast Asia but will not do any-

thing about Armitage comes out It is a foundation of Mr. Perot's Mr. Perot has been an unofficial guro of former Vietnam prisoners larger mistrust of government, a message that opinion polls suggest could elicit a powerful response of war and families of servicemen missing in action since December from an alienated electorate. Though Mr. Perot denies it, some people believe his anger at Mr. Beshower the MIAs is one reason 1969, when at the height of the Vietnam War he flew to Asia,

he is considering challenging him namese officials to let him deliver for president.

Mr. Perot has carned a reputato American POWs. Outside the Vietnamese Embastion as a populist and man of acsy in Laos, he yelled into a bulltion. But his MIA activities show a horn, "Let us have our men!" The private side that prompts him to Christmas suppers were never de-livered, but returning POWs said support bizarre conspiracy theories and engage in fends with people be the publicity led to better treatment

from their captors.

Mr. Perot has said at times that "Perot assumes that opposition to had is not only wrong, but corrupt," wrote Todd Mason is "Perot" an anauthorized 1990 bi-U.S. officials were reluctant to purspe MIA leads to avoid being embarrassed by earlier statements that ography.

in interviews with officials of the they knew of no live MIAs. In recent years he has not been as vocal-Reagan and Bush administrations,

on the subject. once suggested to a federal investiassertion for which there is no evi-

. When Mr. Armitage was nominated by Mr. Bush to be army secgroups attempted to defeat the

about Mr. Bush, Mr. Perot replied: crat of New York, who called him Bologna on Friday, officials said. "a man of honor, integrity, decency and patriotism." But Mr. Armitage ported.

He also said he had "no vendet-ta" against Mr. Bush. withdrew from consideration to avoid reopening the rumors. avoid reopening the rumors.
To Mr. Perot, Mr. Armitage was only part of a larger perversion of

government's proper role.

One former Bush aide said that Bush's assistance in getting access to intelligence files.

Some officials were incompetent.

be recalls Mr. Perot saying, others seemed corrupt, and many suppressed facts about MIAs. The aide defended the government, answering the allegations, and Mr. Perot became angry be-

cause "be wasn't getting answers he wanted." Mr. Perot told him, "On this issue, you and I have nothing In a 1990 book, "Kiss the Boys Good-bye" by Monika Jensen-Stevenson and William Stevenson. Mr. Perot described in lengthy in-terviews his disgust with Mr. Bush,

as well as with Ronald Reagan. The book described how "relations between Bush and Perot had gone downhill ever since the vice president had asked Ross Perot how his POW/MIA investigations were going."

The book continued: "Well, One former Reagan administra-tion official said that Mr. Perot ers, said Perot but I spend all my time discovering the government gator that Mr. Bush and Mr. Armi-tage shared secrets about CIA drug world and is involved in illegal dealing from Mr. Bush's tenure as arms deals. . . . I can't get at the CIA director in the 1970s — an prisoners because of the corruption among our own people."

retary in 1989, Mr. Perot and MIA Quake John Bologua Region Agence France-Presse

ROME - An earthquake mea-Other officials came to Mr. Arming 5 degrees on the 12-degree mitage's defense, including Representative Stephen J. Solarz, Demo-sentative Stephen J. Solarz, Demo-around the northern Italian city of

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Divine Royals Of Mesopotamia

Kingliness, at Center of Cosmos, Was Next to Godliness in Sumeria

By Holland Cotter

ASHINGTON -There are few more of kingship than the sculptured images of the Sumerian ruler Gudea, created in the area of present-day Iraq, in the second mil-lennium B. C. Standing or seated, he is a figure of suave monumental-

ity.

His robe, tucked under one arm leaving his shoulder bare, falls to his ankles. The exposed right arm rendered with subtle command of naturalistic musculature gives an impression of tensile strength.

The hands, with their slender fin-

gers and tiny square nails, are folded in front of his chest in a reposeful gesture that signifies he is engaged in worship. At the same time, the heavy, wheel-shaped crown on his head is a fitting symbol for a man who was perceived as standing at the center of the cosmos, like the gods themselves.

Five statues of Gudea are among the 32 pieces of ancient Mesopotamian art in an exhibition titled "When Kingship Descended From Heaven; Masterpieces of Mesopolamian Art From the Louvre," at the Arthur M. Sackler Gallery of the Smithsonian Institution in

Washington through Aug. 9.

As a descriptive term, Mesopotamia is somewhat vague; it includes part of modern Iraq, Turkey, Syria and Iran, though in ancient times the political geography of the re-gion was very different.

N the third millennium, the culture of Sumer, in the southernmost part of Meso-potamia, was dominant. Sumer was defeated by the Akkadians, a Semitic-speaking people, soon after 2350 B. C.

The art of the Sumerian and Akshow. It was in Sumer that writing was invented, around 3300 B. C., as

and scroll paintings.

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DROUOT RICHELIEU

with a reed into clay tablets. Used at first only for keeping accounts, it was soon adopted on stone and metal as a vehicle for a more profound and permanent content.

The Louvre sent no examples of pure text to the Sackler - even a small gold plaque notable primarily for its inscription is actually a ritual beard detached from a statue long lost — yet almost all the sculptures bear writing on some part of their surfaces.

Inscriptions appear, for example, in a rectangular cartouche set like a tattoo on a man's shoulder; they also run across his lap like a decorative apron. They crowd the spaces between figures in a frieze: they become yet another minute design component in the packed miniature universes that exist within the tiny cylinder seals.

Despite the ubiquitous writing, it is the sculptural forms that beguile the eye. The main body of the work at the Sackler covers a span of hundreds of years, from what is called the Early Dynastic period (circa 2900-2350 B. C.) to the reign of Gudea teirea 2120).

an archetype for much of the freestanding sculpture that follows. Just under a foot high, it is a columnar, abstracted form. The only features that define the body are the exposed genitals and the thin arms that cross the chest without meeting. The face, however, is carefully arriculated and has an expression

art of the next millennium. We see that expression in other sculptures, perhaps most strikingly in one dedicated by a man named Ebih-il around 2500 B.C. and found in Syria in a temple of fshtar, the goddess of love and war.

Curved of white alabaster, the kadian periods is the subject of this figure wears the ritual fleece dress of a temple official and clasps his bands in prayer as he sits on what a system of phonetic marks (called appears to be a woven stool or bale, cunciform), which were impressed His eyes, lined with blue paint and

something of the particular about it. The profile is marked by a slight overbite; the huge eyes are sur-mounted by thick eyebrows that expectant spiritual transport.

meet at the center. Of the several images of the king at the Sackler, none is more fasci-nating than the one standing face front, grasping in both hands a long-necked pot from which water gushes, flowing down on both sides of the sheathlike robe. Dozens of tiny fish swim in it, moving up-

The images of Gudea always emphasize the king's piety as a wor-shiper and a builder of temples, but also underscore the ways in which his own roles and those of divinity intersect. Here, for example, the ruler has assumed the gods' responsibility to provide water to a parched land, and in general the king embodies in his person the principles of justice and wisdom that insure a culture's survival.

The Sumerians of Gudea's day, and Gudea himself, seem to have considered sculpture to be something of a divine art. One of the seated statues shows the king carry-ing an architectural floor plan flat on his lap. A lengthy inscription tells us that it is the design, given to Gudea in a dream, for a great tem-ple be has built.

It goes on to say that when this statue was installed in the temple, the king gave it the power of speech and a mission to perform on his behalf, Fixed within the temple, it was forever after to remind the gods of Gudea's picty and good

Whether the Louvre's image communicated as commanded is impossible to know, though the king's wish that his own grandeur be remembered in art has not been



Gudea (circa 2120 B. C.), perched at center of universe.

inset with rich lapis lazuli, give him an almost childlike look of hopeful,

This figure is larger than any image of a ruler in the room. In the gallery devoted to the art of the Akkadian dynasty the proportions are reversed, as art becomes a vehi-The earliest image, bowever, is of a re reversed, as art becomes a vehi-a nude priest-king dating from ele of royal propagands. The Akka-around 3300 B. C., and it serves as king as sharing in the gods' divine nature, and he is glorified in stelae that depicted him towering over lines of bound, naked prisoners,

A notable shift toward naturalism occurs in this period - perhaps in some ways explained by the conflation of earthly and divine power - and it is responsible for at least of wide-eyed gravity that recurs as one of the great sculptural mo-a sign of religious devotion in the ments at the Sackler.

HERE is little left of the standing statue of the king named Manishtusu but bis floor-length. cone-shaped dress of buffed black stone. Yet the gently swelling creases that radiate from the belt knot and ripple like liquid across the gown's front surface are among the most strikingly subtle passages in the exhibition.

With the statues of Gudea, dating from around 2120 B.C., one arrives at a time when the old Sumerian culture regained power and reasserted itself in a revival of its cultural past It was in this period that the great royal portraits of Gudea were created, and their fea-

tures are instantly recognizable. Gudea's head, large for his body, anticipates by more than a thousand years some of the features that in Greek art formed the Western ideal of "elassical" beauty - the smooth, regular, symmetrical features that changed little from sculpture to sculpture. Yet however idealized. Gudea's face also has disappointed

The Mysteries of Viking Art

Paris Show Is Rich in Objects but Low on Clues

ARIS - For the last five centuries or so, European scholars, fascinated by the Vikings surging as an irresistible force out of the northern mists, have been pondering the mystery of their achieve-ments. The first Viking show on a truly interna-tional scale, now on at the Grand Palais until July 12, proves that the fascination and the mystery remain essentially intact.

More than 600 objects, from jewelry worn by princely characters at their burial to silver ves-

SOUREN MELIKIAN

sels preserved in church treasures, dazzle us but provide few clues to the meaning of their mo-tifs.

Viking history is full of riddles. The earliest chronicle written around 1,200 by the Danish cleric Saxo Grammaticus is comsiderably later than the outburst that sent fleets of dragonheaded boats sailing to England as early as 789 and to France 10 years later. What gave these warriors the strength and incentive to navigate up the Seine and threaten Paris in 885-86 is

So are the reasons for the devastation of Ireland by the Norwegians in the ninth century or their defeat at Stamford Bridge in September 1066, when, led by Harald III, they attempted to invade England. The next month, the thor-oughly Frenchified descendants of Vikings suc-ceeded under William the Conqueror, changing the course of Western history.

There are greater enigmas. How — and where — the Scandinavians came to devise an alphabet, the runes, is unknown. Nor do we have an inkling about the early developments of an art that appears fully formed sometime around 800. Its emphasis is on complex, abstract ornament, in which the figural at first appears as an applicance of the second street or as a second str appears as an ancillary element. It takes a while to make out the stylized animal heads amid the interlacing scrolls on those oval bronze fibulae, such as the one found at Morberg, in the Royken area in Norway.

Even when the figural is given prominence, as on a marvelous carved maplewood stick from Mammen in Jutland, Denmark, it appears as the logical conclusion of abstract ornamen The stylization is so strong that the nature of the animal remains in doubt, as is mostly the case in Viking art. The one European parallel to this obsession with abstraction is provided by Celtie art when untainted by the Roman influence. The difference in Viking objects, however, lies in the lashing fury, the clan to the interlac-ing motifs that is entirely absent from the more.

OULD this owe something to con-tacts with the world of the nomadic steppe lying north of the Black and Caspian seas? The route leading from the Balue as far south as Iran is well mapped out, first by precious Iranian silver vessels of the third to eighth century, found in what is now Russian territory, and later by hoards of coins, many from eastern Iranian mints, strewn throughout the Baltic area. On the other hand, Scandinavian objects found along the Volga are in the show. This is not surprising — the first Russian kingdom was ruled by the Scandinavian Rurikids. But the extent of the Middle Eastern impact on Scandi-

It can be observed in a bost of objects in the The magnic-minded Vikings were equally prone to borrow from the Irish and Scottish exhibition. A fibula from Lisbjerg, near Arhus, in Jutland, is decorated with animals not identi-Celts. A beautiful reliquary of the seventh cenfield in the catalogue. They can be recognized as stylized lions twisting their bodies in typical steppie fashion that ultimately goes back to the art of the Iranian nomads — the Scythians and tury carries a runic inscription informing that one "Ranyaik owns this casket." Occasionally the Scandinavians incorporated Celtic motifs into their own artifacts. The oval bronze fibula later the Sarmatians.

The idea of the dragon head crowning the prow as a finial, for which Viking boats are famous, is probably borrowed from the East. Boats with dragon heads are carved in the Assyrian bas reliefs as early as the ninth century B. C., and still mentioned in Persian literature in the early 11th century, and continued to be the royal boat par excellence until much later.

Objects were imported from the Iranian cace in its early phase. What survives is as-tounding for its sheer beauty, as it is for its originality. world. A copper bottle with a cylindrical body and tubular neck at the Grand Palais is vaguely referred to as coming from the "Eastern Caliphate." The model is actually typical of the east-ern Iranian world, where it is found in Khora-san in the 10th and 11th centuries and in around the mid-12th century. It projects into a Maveraannahr, and many have been made there rather than in northern India, The attracmagnified scale the dizzying interlacing scroll-work executed on small bronzes in earlier times. tion to objects from the area resulted in such composite artifacts as the necklace from the by capitals with openwork scrolls, an idea that hoard discovered at Varby, which incorporates must have been borrowed at the time of their two 10th-century coins from eastern Iran fitted



Objects in the Viking show at the Grand Palais in Paris: Carved wooden bed decoration, above, sculpted group in walrus ivory, right, and a gilt silver, amber and glass fibula, or clasp.

with soldered loops for hanging, as they still are

develop a Christian art that continued the pro-

Christian tradition, without any Roman influ-

A portal from one of the wooden churches of

Norway at Al, demolished in 1880, was carved

Two slender pillars flank the entrance, topped

now in folk art.



thoroughly Viking that this has gone unnoticed. With the head of a stylized wolf coming down from the lintel over the doorway, threatened on either side by snarling monstrous animals, the portal belongs to a world that seems light years away from the rest of Christian Europe.

Half a century later, Norwegian art had come many steps closer to integration into the northern European mainstream while still retaining total originality. The portal from a wooden church that once stood at Hylestad shows the impact of German design. The idea of human scenes enclosed in roundels at the right finds parallels in Romanesque illuminated manuscripts. At left, a simuous tree with branches scripts. At left, a sinuous tree with branches done as volutes ending with trilobate traff-palmettes is directly borrowed from sixth-toeighth-century metalwork from Iran in the Sa-sanian tradition. So is the higher horizontal band of hanging fleur-de-lis. Yet it all blends into a coherent artistic language.

In Sweden and in Denmark where a powerful school of stone scalpture developed at that period, the same aptitude at assimilating granite around 1150 for the church of Norre Snede in Jutland is decorated in low relief with the bodies of two lions linked by a single head.

MRENCY

S DODE VALLES

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The theme is typical of Iranian Khorasan but the style is utterly original, with a barbaric slightly sinister rigor.

from Lisbjerg with the steppic-looking felines also has human figures of curiously Celtic ap-HE baptismal font in sandstone from the church at Tingstad in Swedish Ostergotiand is even more intriguing. It is covered in low relief scenes with Yet, so vigorous was the Viking aesthetic characters consciously borrowed from Iranian language that borrowed elements, transformed and fully integrated, are totally forgotten. This monumental sculpture, directly or via smallvigor allowed Scandinavia, particularly Norway, alone with the Celts of the British Isles, to size objects influenced by it.

The two imperial stoles fluttering behind the head, the folds of the robe of a standing figure strikingly suggestive of Persepolis drapes, are too specific to be the result of coincidence. Here again, the style that aims at Persepolitan has elief effect is unlike anything from the countries south of Scandinavia.

Mysteriously that art, which seemed endless ly inventive as well as capable of assimilating any influence, came to an abrint end. From Denmark to Sweden, the explosion of energy, artistic and military, stopped just as the Scandinavians stopped roaming the world. It is as if a paroxysm of creativity had finally exhausted incursions into Arab Spain. But the detail is so supplies.

American Painters in Giverny

In conjunction with the preparation of a book on the art colony in Giverny, France, Dr. William H. Gerdts would be interested in receiving information on the whereabouts of Giverny paintings by American and other artists as well as related documentary and biographical material.

Please contact: Dr. William H. Gerdts Room B-03, Graduate Center, C.U.N.Y. 33 West 42nd Street, New York, NY 10036 Fax (212) 427-6775

DU 17 AVRIL AU 16 MAI 1992



ART EXHIBITIONS

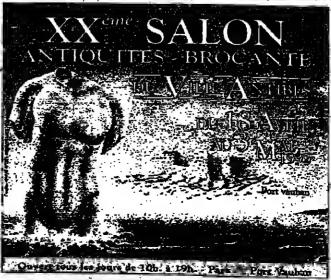
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ANTIQUES



FOR SALE

Fuseli drawings: An album of St unrecorded drawings by the Swist artist Henry Fuseli, broken into artist Henry Fuseli, broken min separate lots, sold in London on Tuesday for £748,440 (\$1.3 million), Christie's said. Only one drawing failed to sell. The only identified buyer was the Royal Museum of Fine Arts in Copenhagez, which pead £46,000 for a drawing of a young moment petting. Top of a young woman resting. Top price was £55,000 for The Slaugh-ter of the Innocents." Christic's drawings specialist, Andrew Cay-ton-Payne, said of the drawings provenance: "The sibum was brought to our front counter by a London couple who had no ider of its value and it was probably the discovery of my lifetime.

German gun: A 17th teamy German sporting rifle from a noble family made £137,500 Christo said in London. The 1680 wheel lock gun was bought by the must um of Schwäbisch-Gminde where its maker, Johann Michael Maucher, was born in 1645 and lived until 1688. Mancher's family was expert in carving wood, hery, and amber, and the gun, signed by its maker, has an elaborately. carved wood and ivery stock. It weapon was in a sale of interest arms and armor from Schloss 128 in northwest Germany event the family of the prince of an are Reifferscheidt-Dyck. The sile total was £1,040,000. A second method of will be held in September.

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BUSINESS/FINANCE

SATURDAY-SUNDAY, APRIL 18-19, 1992

ECONOMIC SCENE

For Industry, Protection Offers Few Guarantees

By Steven Greenhouse

New York Times Service

ASHINGTON — In this U.S. election year, protectionist-leaning candidates have on the whole fared poorly. But with the future of the world trading system in the balance, protectionist forces remain poised to break out again — despite the view of most economists that import restrictions have often failed to do much for the industries they were supposed to help.

For a few industries like motorcycle manufacturers, protection has provided breathing room to regain their strength. But several other industries, notably autos, are worse off.

For some industries, like steel and machine tools, the results of protection have been less than

Import restrictions

have often been of

little help, and the

consumer almost

always loses.

desired. And in most cases, economists generally agree, the consumer loses. Except for motorcycles, I

can't think of a case where the benefits that protection gives to producers outweigh the injury suffered by consumers," said Gary Hufbauer, a fellow at the Institute for International Economics in Washington

He figures that in the mid-1980s quotas on Japanese auto imports cost American buyers an average of \$500 a car, whether

the vehicle was imported or domestically made.

Several presidential candidates, including Patrick J. Buchanan,

Republican, and Edmund G. Brown Jr., a Democrat, have
backed protection, viewing it as much-needed medicine for the nation's ailing industries.

President George Bush and Governor Bill Clinton of Arkansas in contrast, say they support free but fair trade, Mr. Bush's administration has said it wants a successful conclusion to the stalled Uruguay Round of world trade talks.

Many economists say they are even less enthusiastic about protection because, in their view, Washington's trade negotiators have often not chosen its most effective form.

HIS has sometimes produced painful results, as when import quotas prompted Japanese carmakers to build factories in Detroit's back yard. "The lesson is that very often protectionist measures can behave in an unanticipated way and can even be counterproductive," said Daniel Roos, director of the International Motor Vehicle Program at the Massachuserts Institute of Technology.

Tariffs are generally more helpful than quotas, because they

have a direct effect in making foreign products less competitive. In contrast, quotas can strengthen foreign competitors by enabling them to raise prices and profits, giving them more money to expand or develop new products.

One novel form of protection came in 1986 when American semiconductor companies, worried about cutthroat pricing by Japanese competitors, pressed Washington to get the Japanese to sign an agreement setting a floor on computer chip prices.

Industry analysts say the agreement came too late to save many American producers of the main type of basic memory chips, but by subtly helping persuade Japanese chip makers to be less aggressive, the accord assisted American companies making some newer types of chips.

Companies can grow stronger under protection if they use it as an opportunity to invest in equipment, improve product quality and otherwise shape up, economists say, although lazy companies that use protection as a cushion. Tan lise protection as a cushion.

"Quotas give you a window of opportunity," said Eli Lustgar-im, an industrial analyst at Paine Webber. "If you don't take advantage of that window to solve your problems, then you're The auto industry is one that didn't fully use its window.

Cars imported from Japan had 20.5 percent of the American

See PROTECT, Page 8

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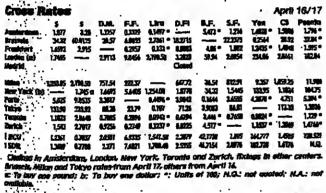
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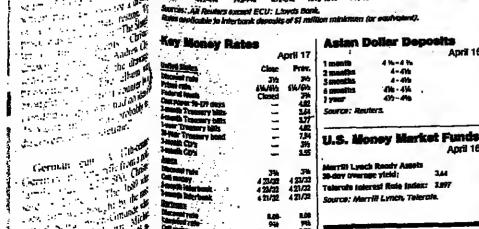
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McDonald's Beefs Up Abroad Big Profits Spur Chain to Quicken Expansion

By Eben Shapiro New York Times Service NEW YORK - With its profit

abroad growing nearly three times as fast as in the United States, Mo-Donald's Corp. is stepping up the pace of its international expansion. Last year, for the first time, Mo-Donald's opened more restaurants overseas than in the United States: 427, compared with 188 in America.

The company plans to open 450 in foreign countries and 250 in the United States this year, with Latin America and Asia expected to be the fastest-growing areas. "We made the decision to push

the international development a little harder," said James Cantalupo. president and chief executive of McDonald's International. "We will increase the pace each year."

Aiready, the top 10 MeDonald's restaurants in sales and profit are on foreign soil. In just two years, more than half of McDonald's profit is expected to come from its staurants overseas The busiest McDonald's are in

Moscow, on the Champs-Elystes in Paris and in central Rome. With far less competition abroad, the average McDonald's overseas does 25 percent more business than its counterpart in the United States.

McDonald's has had little choice but to look abroad in the face of slow growth at home, although do-mestic sales could well accelerate

when economic growth picks up. Next week, the company plans to open a store in central Beijing, on a

TOKYO - In a step toward answering

critics who say U.S. antomakers have not

made the commitment needed to sell to

the Japanese, General Motors Corp.

opened the first U.S.-owned auto parts

GM's Asian Technical Center, a \$13

million design and testing center on the

outskirts of Tokyo, is the first production-

related investment that any U.S. carmaker

has made in Japan since World War II, the

"Instead of just complaining they are-

esting in the Japanese market," Keith

Donaldson, automobile analyst at Salo-mon Brothers Asia, said, "That will defi-nitely benefit them in the long run."

U.S. carmakers have often complained

of poor sales in Japan, where they have

gained only a 0.7 percent market share,

The Japanese, who have a 30 percent share of the U.S. auto market, say that American

companies have yet to make the commit-

Japanese automakers agreed to purchase

\$19 billion of U.S. auto parts by 1994 under

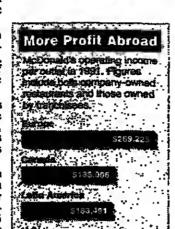
ment needed to sell cars in Japan.

design center in Japan on Friday.

Trade Ministry said.

main shopping street a few blocks In another sign of the new emfrom Tiananmen Square. "Eight phasis, last week, McDonald's anhundred thousand people walk mounced plans for its first unified past our front door every day," Mr. global advertising campaign. The Cantalupo said.

McDonald's recently opened its first stores in Czechoslovakia, Greece and Pormgal. The first Me-Donald's will soon open in Poland and Brunei. At the end of 1991, McDonald's had 12,418 restan-rants, with 8,764 in the United States and 3,654 in other countries.



GM Opens Tokyo Design Center

corporation will be a sponsor of the 1994 World Cup soccer playoffs, which will be held in the United

While the company will continue to tailor most of its advertising to local markets, the World Cup sponsorship demonstrates the economies of scale that are benefiting McDonald's as its overseas presences grows.

It used to take up to 10 years for an overseas McDonald's to turn a profit. In fact, it often took years just to secure a prime location and find the right suppliers of meat and potatoes to even open a restaurant Having refined its systems so

that some foreign outlets can turn a profit in just a year or two, the company is expanding more quickly into new regions. With MeDonald's in 60 coun-

tries, when it opens a new market, there is generally a country nearby that can help out with supplies and management talent For instance, when it opened stores in Indonesia in 1990, it relied

on a network of suppliers from Malaysia and Singapore. Indonesian operations named a profit the first Although it seeks suburban sites

in the United States, when moving into a new country McDonald's aggressively sets up shop in the main shopping area of the largest

Car Turns: America Pulls In, Japan Pulls Away

an accord reached during President George Bush's visit to Japan in January with the

leaders of the Big Three U.S. automakers. GM said it had no choice but to design

parts in Japan if it wanted to sell auto parts to Japanese carmakers, who work side by

side with parts designers from the moment

a new car is conceived until the final prod-

uct comes off the production line.
"We have to be here because the engi-

neers are here and the purchasing people are here," said Richard R. Johnson, presi-dent of General Motors Japan.

Auto parts have been a major source of trade friction between the United States

and Japan. In 1991; auto components ac-

counted for nearly one-fourth of Ameti-ca's \$43.4 billion trade deficit with Japan.

About 75 American auto parts compa-nies do business in Japan, although most do

not have engineering or service support staff in the country. Rather, their Japanese

offices and the Japanese carmakers.
Although GM's plant formally opened
Friday, its engineers have been working on

building up business since November.

when construction of the design center

Overseas Growth at McDonald's SALES \$20 billion 10,000 8 000

city. The prominent locations at-tract a great deal of attention. "We forget that the average per-"We forget that the average per-"We forget that the average per-son in Indonesia probably never heard of McDonald's," said Jack

81 23 85 87 89 91

Greenberg, the company's vice chairman and chief financial officer. In focusing beyond United States horders, McDonald's is seeking to emulate the success of the purveyor of another U.S. icon, Coca-Cola Co.

North America Pays Off for Honda

Coke now earns 80 percent of its profits outside the United States, with its fast-growing international markets making it a star performer on Wall Street. But McDonaid's earnings and stock price have

lagged of late, with slow growth at home the main ailment.

but overseas as the driving force."

Coke is in 185 countries.

Twenty-five years after McDonald's opened its first store outside the United States, in British Columbia. Canada, three-quarters of its non-U.S. restaurants are in six countries: Japan, Canada, Britain, Germany, Australia and France.

When McDonald's moves into a new market, it generally maintains ownership of most of the restaurants. But as the company becomes better known in each country, it increases the number of franchises. The operation in each country runs fairly autonomously, with its

"McDonald's is similar to Coca-Cola 10 years ago," said Becky Bar-field an analyst with The Park field, an analyst with First Boston See MCDONALD'S. Page 8

chips are the only investment they make in stocks," she said. "It's a flight to quality.

They want to make sure their investments

Shares in four other Japanese automak-

ers also have risen because of their export

orientation, analysts said. Toyota Motor Co. has gained 15 percent, Suzuki Motor Co., 17 percent, Nissan Motor Co., 6 per-cent, and Figi Heavy Industries Ltd., which makes Subaru cars, 1 percent.

Other Japanese automakers have not fared as well during the period. Mazda Motor Corp. and Mitsubishi Motors Corp.

both have fallen 12 percent. Hino Motors

Ltd., affiliated with Toyota, declined 5 per-cent, and Daihatsu Motor Co. by 9 percent.

net profit for the year through March 1992 would fall 26 percent, to 63.1 billion yen

'\$473 million). The company also forecast

sales to decline 4 percent, to 2.9 trillion year.

current profit is expected to rise 6 percent,

to 59 billion yen, with net profit of 33 bi-

llion yen and sales of 3 trillion yen, accord-

ing to the Toyo Keizai research institute.

But for the year ending March 1993,

Earlier this year, Honda forecast that its

are guaranteed."

Central Europe Advances On Trade

3-Country Zone Expected to Help Open Door to EC

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches BUDAPEST — Hungary, Czech-oslovakia and Poland moved Friday to set up a motual free-trade zone that they hoped would speed their entry to the European Community.

Representatives of the three countries established the Central European Cooperation Commission and a timetable for signing a free-trade pact later this year. "Europe expects us to create sta-

Hungary will restrain the devaluation of its currency. Page 9.

bility in Central Europe, and our region must not be a crisis area,". Bela Kadar, the Hungarian minister for international economic relations, told a press conference.

The three countries reached an agreement with the European Com-munity last November on broad association accords to widen trade and help prepare for EC membership. The Polish minister for foreign

economic relations, Adam Glapinski, said a free-trade accord could be signed by July 1 if talks went well. Mr. Kadar said the aim of the

accord would be to remove trade barriers between the three countries over a 10-year period. The three agreed last year to form a bloc that would coordinate their

transition to free-market economies with ties to the West following the collapse of Communist rule. The pact also promoted political and diplomatic cooperation. Mr. Kadar said trade talks would

continue next week on tariff concessions un agricultural produce and industrial products.

Mr. Kadar said, "The aim is to have a market-based, subregional cooperation serving the rapid integration of these three countries into the European economy."

All three countries bope to attain EC membership during the second half of this decade. The Czechoslovak federal eco-

comic minister, Vladimir Dlouhy, termed Friday's moves a "very important part of our economic re-

Mr. Dlouhy said some officials new grouping would merely create "a club of the poor."

But he said he believed in such cooperation, adding, "There is no problem which we could not tackle and find a solution for." (Reuters, UPI, AP)

By Leslie Helm

and Alan Citron Los Angeles Times Service

TOKYO — In Europe, the Sony televisions that line storefront windows flicker with familiar scenes from the movie "Hook," a proud product of Sony's film division. Outtakes from the Peter Pan sequel have also found their way into Sony's new corporate image campaign in Japan.

Meanwhile, on the company's studio lot in

Culver City, California, Sony hardware executives work on the technologies that are expected to take the film industry into the next century The Japanese electronics giant offers such developments as evidence that Sony is edging toward its strategic goal of openess. Despite

continuing skepticism over its efforts to marry movies and machines — and fears that the studio will remain a drain on company profit — Sony says it is satisfied with the match made in 1989. It acquired Columbia Pictures Entertainment that year for \$3.4 billion, unleashing a flood of Japanese dollars into Hollywood.

"Everybody is proud of being part of the Sony family," said Sony's founder, Akio Mor-ita, in an interview Thursday with foreign journalists. "I think the synergy of hardware and software is gradually beginning."
But outsiders — who have been struggling to find signs of synergy in Japan's big investments

in the movie husiness - say the evidence on

Sony remains meager.

Analysts say it could be years before the studio turns a profit or demonstrates significant synergistic value to the rest of the company. despite a recent series of box office successes, including "Prince of Tides" and "Hook." That lag could not come at a worse time for

Sony. Due to a downtum in the electronics business, Sony expects a 20 billion yen (\$160 million) operating loss for the year ended March 31—the first in its 46-year history.

Michael Jeremy, an analyst in the Tokyo office of Baring Securities, maintains that the debt that Sony took on when acquiring the studio "constrains their ability to invest in new-product development." As proof, be points in Sony's decision to cut capital spending this year by 40 percent, compared with entbacks of just 20 percent at other consumer electronics companies.

Sony executives blame the investment cutbacks on a weak market, Products such as camcorders are near market saturation, while the

Top Sony executives used their sixth sense when they decided that a motion picture company would be an asset.'

Nobuyuki Idei, a Sony director

technology to build a new generation of products marrying computers and consumer electronics remains a couple of years away. Meanwhile, sales of large, costly high-defini-

tion television sets, which were expected to take off this year, have proved a bust. Nevertheless, Sony is maintaining its high lev-

el of research and development spending. And Sony executives are surving to make their farflung operations work more closely together. When Sony acquired CBS Records in 1988,

Mr. Morita ordered his employees to stay away from the record company's offices. "We didn't want to give the impression that an occupation force had moved in," he said. Now the battle plan has changed. Nobayuki

Idei, a Sony director, said this week that the

Sony's Film Fling: Where's the Profit?

TOKYO - Honda Motor Co.'s reliance

on the North American market has made

The carmaker's stock has risen 13 percent

in the last month, while the benchmark Nikkei 225 average has fallen 12 percent.

Expectations that strengthening U.S. economic growth would boost Honda's sales pushed up its stock, analysts said.

Honda managed to increase its North

American sales when demand for antos

was at its lowest levels in several years,

While Honda boosted its U.S. market

share to 10.5 percent, from 8 percent dur-ing the first nine months of 1991, the dollar value of the sales was offset by the

lower prices the company offered on U.S.

autos, according to a Salomon report.

Honda and other export-oriented auto

and electronics makers as the areas of

long-term stability in an otherwise shaky

market, said Kathy Matsui, a strategist at

"For some foreign investors, these blue

rion fimd manag

Barclays de Zocte Wedd.

according to Salomon Brothers Inc.

its stock one of few to shine in the other-

wise gloomy Japanese equity market.

benefits" of owning a Hollywood studio. While even a longstanding relationship with CBS Records left Sony hesitant to interfere in the company after buying it, Mr. Idei said, "we will be less patient with Sooy Pictures."

Beyond the "Hook" scenes in stores, how that plays out on a practical basis is unclear. Sony Pictures executives deny rumors that Tokyo ordered them to trim their 1992 budget 30 percent. But there have been layoffs, and Sony recently has dismantled one of its producnon units, Guber-Peters Entertainment Co.

Harold Vogel, an analyst at Merrill Lynch in New York, said Sony has yet to prove that the studio purchase was practical. "They could have shown clips of 'Hook' on all the televisions in Japan without spending \$6 billion" to acquire the studio and pay related costs, he said. Even Mr. Idei conceded that Sony has some way to go. "To realize these invisible benefits is our goal, but it will take time," he said. "You

will have to judge this over 10 years." The Sony president, Norio Obga, and Mr. Morita used their sixth sense when they decided that a motion picture company would be an asset," Mr. Idei said. "How we utilize that asset

is a future question we have to answer." Sony's two studios - Columbia Pictures and TriStar Pictures — are expected to release about 30 pictures between them this year. Michael P. Schulhof, president of Sony Corp. of America, who oversees the film division, said he was pleased with the studio's progress so far. Mr. Schulbof also maintained that the synergies Sony expected were "tangible."

The Culver City HDTV studio is fully booked, Mr. Schulbof said in an interview. While it now is used primarily in create special effects, Mr. Schulhof said the studio will soon be producing whole films on HDTV equipment.

55% of Mirror Is Pledged

LONDON — Almost 55 percent of the share capital of Mirror Group Newspapers PLC, the British newspaper company that was owned by the late Robert Maxwell, is pledged as collateral against loans to Mr. Maxwell's private companies, Mirror Group said on Friday.

In a message to shareholders, the company said it would expect any sale of the shares held as loan collateral by banks and other institutions to be coordinated by the administrator running the affairs of a Maxwell private company, Robert Maxwell Holdings Ltd.

Mirror Group said it would not be possible to restore the listing of its shares on the London stock exchange until it published its 1991 results, which it expects by the end of May. The shares were suspended from trading shortly after Mr. Maxwell died.

Mirror Group publishes the Daily Mirror as well as two leading Sunday newspapers and a horse racing paper.

Mirror Group reiterated that substantial losses had been suffered by its pension funds, which Mr. Maxwell raided. The group also said that around £100 million (\$175 million) in assets appeared to have been misappropriated before he died in November. Herald Eribune LIVING IN THE U.S.? NOW PRINTED IN **NEW YORK** FOR SAME DAY **DELIVERY IN KEY CITIES**

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De Benedetti Stands Firm

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MILAN - Carlo De Benedetti, the Italian financier, said Friday that he did not make any money from the collapse of Banco Ambrosiano and that he was sure his conviction on fraud charges would be overturned on appeal.

"My companies didn't earn one lira, and the bank didn't lose one lira thanks to me." Mr. De Benedetti said. He called the conviction incomprehensible" said be had a "totally clear conscience."

The financier, who is chairman, chief executive and president of Ing. C. Olivetti & Co., was convicted Thursday and sentenced to six years and four months in prison on charges that stemmed from his 65-day term as deputy chairman of Banco Ambrosiano, which failed

He said the ruling would have no effect on the management of his

Mr. De Benedetti remains free while he appeals the prison sentence and can continue to run his husinesses. Court proceedings are expected to take at least two years. (Reuters, Bloomberg, AFX)

NOTICE OF INTERNATIONAL CALL FOR TENDERS

The General Directorate of Energy (Direction Générale d'Énergie - DGE) of the Ministry of Notural Resources and Industry, Bissau - Republic of Guineo-Bissau, is inviting international tenders for the rehabilitation and extension of the Diesel Power Plant (LOT No. 1) and the MV and LV power distribution networks of the city of Bissau

 Lot No. 1, financed by the ABEDA (Arcb Bank for Economic Development in Africa), includes the acquisition and installation of a 4,000-kVA, 500 rpm, 6-kV diesel-electric unit, the civil engineering works for the extension of the existing machine room, the supply of o stock of spare parts and special tools, the supply and installation of all power, control and measurement cables required, the rehabilitation of certain outdiary services of the Plant, the installation and acquisition of a cooling water treatment station, the acquisition of cross-country vehicles, machine shop equipment, etc.

- Lot No. 2, financed by the ADB (African Development Bank), includes the rehabilitation and strengthening of the medium-voltage network by a change of voltage from 6 kV to 10 kV, laying of about 38 km of 3 \times 150 + 1 \times 25 mm² 6/10-kV aluminium cable, the rehabilitation of 24 transformation substations and the construction of 15 new substations, the rehabilitation and extension of the law voltage and lighting network (100 km), the supply of single-phase and 3-phase connection equipment (3,000), the training of person-

Tenders are to be lodged at the Owner's Head office by no

26 May 1992, 12:00 o'clock GMT

Tenderers are authorized to present their tender for a single lot. Only tenderers domiciled in countries eligible for AMD and ABEDA will be accepted.

The tendering document file may be obtained from SGI-Ingenieurs Conseil, avenue Louis Casal 71, Geneva, Switzerland: Tel. 44.22.9786611.

The document charge is set at US \$2,000 by certified cheque payable to SGI-Ingénieurs Conseil, Geneva, Switzerland. The receipt for the payment of this sum shall be attached to the

IBM Pen Computer Writes Off Microsoft

New York Times Service NEW YORK — IBM, in introducing a portable computer that is controlled with a pen, has made a step this week toward breaking its dependence on Microsoft Corp.

While it is not the first company to introduce a computer based on a writing instrument, rather than a mouse pointing device or a keyboard, International Business Machines Corp. is entering the sector more quickly than it has

approached other new computing markets. IBM's new machine, at 6 pounds (2.72 kilograms), is slightly heavier than some of its competitors' models. But the new market is just getting started, and IBM is expected to play a

The machine, dubbed the Thinkpad, was unveiled on Thursday. It will be available in limited quantities in July.

It may ultimately be remembered as the first io a wave of personal computers from IBM this year that will come equipped with operating systems other than versions of Microsoft's MS-

IBM, once Microsoft's closest ally, is oow a bitter rival, and the computer maker is reported to be looking for ways to drastically cut its use of Microsoft's operating systems. In the case of the Thinkpad, the machine will

use Go Corp.'s Penpoint operating system. Go announced Thursday at a San Francisco news conference that it was starting to ship its operating system. Go is competing with Microsoft.

CEO Quits Cray Corp.

NEW YORK -- Cray Computer Corp. has said that Neil Davenport resigned as president,

chief executive and a director, and that Seymour R. Cray, the company's founder and chairman, was assuming his duties "for the time being." In February, Cray Computer halted develop-ment of the Cray-3 supercomputer for lack of a buyer for the first machine, raising questions about whether the 4-year-old company, which is

based in Colorado Springs, would survive. Mr. Cray left his previous company. Cray Research Inc. of Minneapolis, when it declined to continue financing development of the Cray-

3 and another design, called the C-90.

Mr. Davenport said Thursday that Cray
Computer had reached a point where it had the appropriate resources to complete the Cray-3, so he could explore other opportunities. But it is oot clear how the company can proceed without a buyer for the first Cray-3.

which has recently made available a version of its Windows program, called Pen for Windows. On Thursday. Go demonstrated its operating system on the Thinkpad, as well as on similar Penpoint, including calendars, word processors, spreadsheets and even computerized pho-

While pen computing shows great promise for extending the power of the computer to a far wider audience than people who can type at keyboards, most current pen machines, includ-ing the Thinkpad, are aimed at specific indus-trial and sales applications, like traveling sales and delivery tasks.

That target will change relatively quickly, said Gerrold Kaplan, chairman and founder of Go. While the first machines are in the \$3,000-to-\$6,000 price range, he added, the price of the 80386 processor they use is falling so quickly that the first sub-\$1,000 computers that run Penpoint should arrive sometime next year. Mr. Kaplan also said be believed the first

pocket-size version of a Penpoint computer would be out before the end of 1992. The Penpoint operating system requires four megabytes of memory and a chip as powerful as the 386. IBM's new pen-based machine will initially

be sold on what the company calls a "special bid" basis to corporate customers. The compa-oy said Thursday that it would begin accepting bids for the new machine, but it would not disclose pricing information.

IBM designed the machine to be durable, for use by mobile workers like sales representatives computers from American Telephone & Telegraph Co.'s NCR unit and Tandy Corp.'s Grid.

Twenty-two software companies also introduced almost 50 programs designed to run with

Stock Price Gains Herald U.S. Chip Recovery

NEW YORK — The U.S. computer chip industry, battered by recession and foreign compention in 1991, is poised for a recovery

that is beginning to lift stock prices:

Motorola Inc. and Texas Instruments Inc.,
two of the biggest semiconductor makers,
climbed about 10 percent on the New York Stock Exchange in the last week amid reports

of unexpectedly robust first-quarter earnings Motorola said net meome rose 9.4 percent, to \$127 million, mainly because its semiconductor business was strong while orders for its communications products lagged.

Texas instruments returned to profitability, surprising analysts with net profit of \$40 million, compared with a loss of \$54 million. in the same period last year. Several smaller semiconductor makers also

reported modest pirnarounds. Motorola, the largest maker of cellular telephone equipment in the United States, closed Thursday at \$81.75, up \$7.25 for the week. Markets were closed Friday. Texas Instruments, the largest maker of memory chip products in America, closed at \$36.25. up \$3.625 for the week.

At the same time, multifaceted technology, companies with major semiconductor divi-sions, such as International Business Machines Corp. and American Telephone & Telegraph Co., said their microelectronics inesses were growing.

The strong carnings reports from Texas. Instruments and Motorola followed similar.

Last week, Motorola and Texas Instruments rose about 10 percent on the New York Stock Exchange.

reports by Advanced Micro Devices Inc. and intel Corp.

AMD closed at \$16,75, up 12.5 cents for the week, and Intel closed at \$52.25, up

\$2.375 for the week." Texas Instruments said its semiconductor operation was not yet profitable, but Chairman Jerry R. Junkins predicted it would be

MCDONALD'S: Big International Profits Hasten Global Expansion

later this year. He added that the company's customers held record low inventories and so must start replenishing soon.

Not all semiconductor companies are rid-

ing high, however. Cypress Semiconductor Corp. reported a 57 percent drop in first quarter earnings on Monday. Still, the company's stock finished the week with only a modest loss, closing down 37.5 cents, at \$10.125, after it announced plans to buy back up to 2 million

shares of its common stock. On Wednesday, AT&T said demand for its microelectronics was strong. Many customers sought samples of a new type of chipset that enables teleconferencing, although AT&T will not be able to mass produce the chips until next year. Those new videochips will

command high prices because of their novel-ty. Jodging by initial demand, AT&T could reap major profit selling them.

Despite the improving picture for semicon-ductors, sales of mainframes or personal computers were mediocre in the first quarter. IBM finished the week at \$88.625, up \$1.25. while AT&T closed at \$42,875, up \$1.25, after both reported their earnings.

But Software Maker's Earnings Rise Strongly

SAN FRANCISCO - Microsoft Corp.'s net \$680.9 million, the company said Thursday.

WORLD STOCK MARKETS

Revenue rose 39.8 percent in the quarter, to "These third-quarter results reflect record revenue from the OEM channel and continued strong results in our worldwide reseller channels," said Frank Gaudette, Microsoft's executive vice president. The anagram refers to origi-oal equipment manufacturers, who sell

"It was a decent quarter, though oot as

reduced sales of Microsoft Windows and Excel as the company prepared to ship new versions.
"I do think the June quarter is very strong, given the Windows 3.1 shipments now taking place, as well as Excel 4.0, which has been shipping for two weeks," he said.

Microsoft, which is based in Redmond.

has only 25 United States executives posted abroad. McDonald's hires local real estate specialists to find the best sites

and recruits local advertising executives to tailor advertising to each

(Continued from first finance page)

country's consumers.

"Our objective is to be a local company," Mr. Cantalupo said.
Still, foreign executives running McDonald's operations in other countries are required to make pil-grimages to Hamburger Universi-ty, McDonald's executive training

McDonald's can still spend years hurt when exchange rates fluctuate. cultivating suppliers in a country before it is ready to open. In China, the local potatoes did not make good french fries, so company food. technologists spent seven years working to develop a new strain.
"Now the Chinese have a new pota-

to that McDonald's helped them with." Mr. Greenberg said. The company plans to open 20 more stores in China, investing \$50 million in the next three years. While there is far less competi-

tion internationally, the company

does face risks overseas. Profits can

And a global presence subjects the company to a wide range of economic conditions. Last year, poor sales in Canada and Britain hurt the company's overall profits.

Still, McDonald's needs the fastgrowing foreign markets to im-prove its earning growth. Last year, the company's profits increased by 7 percent, a disappointing rate for a company accustomed to growing

Facing swarms of competitors and customers resistant to price \$1.67 billion last year. rises, profit is expected to grow by 6

creased its research and develop-

introduces twice as many new mod-

els a year as before the quotas.

tas almost drove his company

But abroad, profit has recently grown by an average of 28 percent "It's the most important part of

their future growth," said Ron Paul, president of Technomic, a food consulting firm in Chicago. In 1991, 37 percent of McDon-ald's sales and 40 percent of its operating income came from out-side the United States. McDonald's overseas revenue totaled \$6.6 billion and operating income was

But not all analysts think the international business will lift the performance of the company as a whole. "The United States market is still at risk," said Michael Mueller, an analyst with Mont-gomery Securities in San Francis-co. "That's where they have most of their restaurants."

But even though growth has slowed in the United States, said Mr. Greenberg, the chief financial officer, McDonald's is opening But some machine-tool makers say the quotas have hurt. Brian D. McLaughlin, chief executive of Hurco Cos., a machine tool maker based in Indianapolis, said the quohundreds of stores a year here. It also closes a handful each year.

Menus are similar across the globe, offering the basic burgers, fries and shakes. In Asia, the company sells a lot of chicken sandthan beef.

Regional variations are also tolerated. In the Philippines, which has a low per capita income, the company sells an inexpensive spagietti dish. In New Zealand, local managers have put Kiwi Burgers, featuring beet root sauce, on the memu.

Mostly customers who go to McDenald's restaurants around the world want to eat hamburgers. drowned them.

In 1986, when imported machine creased their profits.

In 1986, when imported machine creased their profits.

And since the quotas took effect, year because capacity still outstups and in most stands for American culprices, the industry asked for pro
Cincinnati Milacron Inc., a large demand. The quotas expired March.

In we stand to the meanty instead of the pro
they lost more than \$2 billion last television and in most stands for American culprices, the industry asked for pro
Cincinnati Milacron Inc., a large demand. The quotas expired March.

comparable period a year ago.

Close Pres

earnings surged 44 percent in its most recent quarter, the company has reported, largely because of strong sales through computer makers that resell its software with their hardware.

For the quarter that ended March 31, the third of its financial year, Microsoft had earnings of \$178.8 million, or 90 cents a share, up from \$123.8 million, or 65 cents a share, in the

Microsoft products with theirs.

strong as the growth we've seen in recent quar-

Close Prev.

At the same time, the quotas swelled the margins of Deiroit's Big Three, reducing the urgency for them to grow more competitive. The Big Three did invest billions of dollars in oew plants, equipment and designs, but most industry analysis say that the U.S. automakers

still lag the Japanese in managing

their employees, building quality into the assembly line and develop-

ing efficient factories. What went wrong? It worked differently in the mo-The quotas helped Japan's automakers by fattening their profits. As American demand for Hondas torcycle industry. After recession and a flood of Japanese imports and Toyotas outstripped supply, threatened Harley-Davidson Inc.'s prices and profit margins rose. The survival in 1982, the government agreed to impose five years of tarquotas encouraged the Japanese to build ultramodern factories in the iffs on Japanese motorcycles. The

United States. And by limiting the tariffs began at 45 percent in 1983 and were scheduled to decline to 10 oumber of cars - rather than the total value of Japanese imports percent in 1987, when they were the quotas gave Honda, Toyota phased out. and others a big incentive to build larger, more profitable cars.

By the early 1980s, Harley had lost its eachet and was known for

PROTECT: Import Curbs Rarely Work, Sometimes Backfire, Usually Hurt Consumers

motorcycles that leaked oil and broke down easily.
Under the umbrella of protec-

center in a suborb of Chicago.

tion, it re-engineered its motorcycles, improved quality, and cut its costs by adopting new inventory
methods and laying off layers of ing that competitors from Japan

pathetic ear, fearing that the nation's leadership in building ment budget by 50 percent, compa, weapons would suffer if the industry that made metal-cutting machinery was crippled. So in 1987, the government, find-

As the U.S. electoral campaign and the GATT trade talks wear on, protectionist forces remain poised to break out again.

ket share has soared to 63 percent on the American market at improp-in large motorcycles from 23 per-erly low prices, got those competicent in 1983. The plunge of the tors to accept a voluntary-restraint dollar after 1985 also helped.

fects, with some companies saying ket.

quotas have rescued them, while Many machine tool makers say others say quotas have riearly the quotas, and the weak dollar, drowned them.

have stabilized the market and in-

prices, the industry asked for pro-fection. The Pentagon lent a sym-machine tool producer, has in- 31.

management. As a result, its mar- and Taiwan had dumped machines agreement, called a VRA. The quo-The machine tool industry shows tas sought to keep imports from how protection can have mixed ef-rising above 50 percent of the mar-

bankrupt by preventing it from buying parts from Taiwan that rep-resented 30 percent of the value of Hurco's machines. Last December, the quotas-were extended for two years. When steel companies and steel-workers lobbied for protection in 1984 and again in 1989, they argned that temporary relief from low-priced imports would allow the

industry to regain its strength.

Now, eight years after the quotas began, America's major steelmakers have staged a comeback by improv-

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(Continued from first finance page)

market when a voluntary-restraint

agreement on such imports took

effect in 1981. Last year, Japanese

imports and cars built in Japanese

factories in the United States

grabbed 30.3 percent of the domes-tic market. What is more, despite a

decade of quotas, the Big Three posted a record \$7.5 billion in

losses last year,



| 138 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149 | 149

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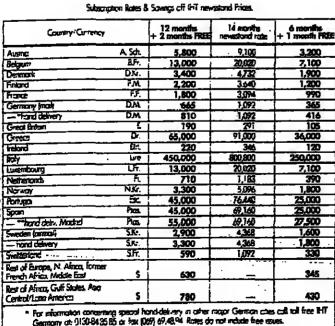
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Subject for Keats

Rover Plans to Set Up Car Venture With Bulgarian Defense Ministry be company a stock finished cally a modest loss, closing its air \$10,000 after it at to may lock up to 2 million

by the Commerce Department on Friday that the construction of new

homes and apartments had risen in

March at an annual rate of 6.4 percent, the fourth consecutive

Statistics like that, he said, mean

that the economy grew in the first

quarter at an annual rate of about 2 percent, but he commented. "I

don't find 2 to 3 percent real growth adequate. That's not

enough to bring down unemploy-

Although currency dealers said Mr. Greenspan's remarks signaled that further interest rate reductions

were not out of the question, the

comments had little effect on the

"Mr. Greenspan restated his

readiness to make rate moves, but the market is not just focusing on short-term rates, said Angelo Evangelista at Bank of Boston, ac-

The dollar closed at 1.6692 Deut-

sche marks, slightly off Thursday's 1.6695 close, and at 133.95 yen,

right on Thursday's closing price. The dollar rose a little against the

Swiss franc, to 1,5458 francs from

1.5445, and slipped against the French franc, to 5.6398 from

5.6405. The pound edged up to \$1,7458 from \$1.745.

ahead of the Easter holiday.

cording to a Reuters dispatch.

covery?

le added that the company's described the inventories and so

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And action companies are in.

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their earnings.

name official, said to \$120 million with the building of in assembly line for its Maestro car model.

The official said the Defense Ministry was seeking

finning for past of the project from the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the United Nations Industrial Development Organization. River, a unit of British Aerospace PLC, would own ap percent of the venture and the Defense Ministry mo its subsidiary playts 25 percent. The remainder model be offered to private Bulgarian companies.

The plan is 10 assemble 46,000 Rover Maestro Capman models and Land Rovers and 8,000 pickup

(Continued from page 1) tets andespecially when they are in muncal, he said, "it is very difficult

for me to believe that we could

hesis points in the federal funds

duction of this key rate by one-

marter of a percentage point, to 3.75 percent, after the worst days of

The Fed chairman stressed that

the principal factors in the rate cut

had M-2 money supply that tracks sluggish bank lending, and the duliness in the American

Senators asked him what he meant and he replied that the

economy was progressing "at a modest pace" that had been given a

"slightly artificial aura" by season-

ally exaggerated statistics early in

the year.
As evidence of renewed growth,

he cited more recent figures show-

ing unemployment insurance

narrowing, and an announcement

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Ispan's market collapse.

a extraordinary turnaround o world financial affairs with 25

GREENSPAN: Staying Calm

SOFIA — Rover Group Ltd. is planning a joint remove with the Bulgarian Defense Ministry to production costs, would also be made in the plants. Rover would sell 50 percent of the output abroad. Sizetyko Khadzhimstov, a senior government economic official, said Rover's initial investment would be assembled before year-end. The project would create 4,000 jobs and would

The project would create 4,000 jobs and would provide stable employment for 15,000 workers in other subcontracting plants, Mr. Khadzhimitov said. Unemployment, virtually unknown under communist rule, now totals more than 500,000 among a population of 9 million.

Bulgaria has only a small assembly plant for Russian-made Moskvitch cars and has imported 120,000 Italian-designed Ladas a year from Russia.

Yorkshire Coal Miners

Open Way for a Strike

coal industry, the National Union

The union asserts that contrac-

tors developing new coalfaces at the Markham Main colliery are

threatening their jobs. A union of-ficial said the NUM's leader, Ar-

thur Scargill, may order a series of

of Mineworkers said Friday.

Mr. Khadzhimitov said the Rover project could open the way for other ventures between the Defense Ministry and British Acrospace. Rover executives were unavailable for comment.

Budapest To Restrain **Devaluation**

BUDAPEST — Hungary will devalue its currency by less than the rate of inflation this year, forcing exporters to increase efficiency remain competitive, the central bank president said Friday.

There will be some nominal devaluations but, for the whole year, a real appreciation that puts some further pressure on the exporters to be more efficient," said Peter Akos Bod, president of the National Bank of Hungary.

"But we will not totally fix the Hungarian exchange rate because that would be premature," he said,

Mr. Bod said the policy meant an end to sudden, dramatic devaluations to correct the forint exchange rate. The bank will not wait until pressure accumulates and then de-clare a devaluation, he said, but LONDON — Coal miners in the key Yorkshire region voted nar-rowly in favor of strikes in Britain's rather would adjust the forint "in an undramatic and unpublicized way so as not to huld in expectations."

Mr. Bod also said that Hungary's rapid economic progress will make it possible to declare the forint convertible by early 1993. He said issue of when the forms would be made convertible is "now more or less a question of political timing."

Very briefly:

selective strikes.

· Gillette Co. will begin making Trac II and Atra razors and hlades late dollar in thin New York trading this year in St. Petersburg, in a joint venture with Leninits, a Russian manufacturing association.

 Poland's changes in its unemployment law, removing certain categories
of people from those eligible for benefits, cut the number of the officially
jobless by 25,000 in March, to 2,238,000, 12.2 percent of the work force. United Biscarts PLC's McVitie subsidiary has invested an additional £4 million (\$7 million) in its 84 percent owned Gyori Kekszgyar cookie and waffle-making unit in Hungary, to add potato chips to the plant's range. • NMB-Postbank of the Netherlands has bought a 10.5 percent stake in ostovni Banka and is to advise the Czechoslovak bank on the use of modern systems for payment transfers.

 Koztersasse, a Hungarian weekly patterned on Germany's Der Spiegel, was launched with an investment of 70 million forints (\$875,000). • Russia's Oil Ministry said the country produced 95 million tons of oil in

the first quarter, compared with an output target of 360 million tons for the full year, and 14.79 million tons were exported. AFP, UPI. Realers

Japanese Life Insurers Feel the Heat

TOKYO - Japanese life insurers, hit bard

by plunging stock prices and falling interest rates, are redesigning their investment portfolios and moving 10 cut dividends 10 policyholders, analysts said Friday. With their risky assets at high levels, life

insurers, known as seiho, will cu! hack on buying Japanese stocks and foreign securities because they always carry a threat of market and foreign exchange losses, they said. This policy would tend to restrict the insur-

ers to investments in the Japanese credit markels. The Nihon Keizai newspaper reported on

Friday that the life insurers suffered an 11 trillion ven (\$82 hillion) annual drop in the value of their stock holdings in the year that ended March 31.

The decline, caused by plummeting Japanese stock prices, was expected to strain the insurers' ability to pay dividends to policyholders, the newspaper said. The insurers guarantee to pay annual dividends to policy holders based on the performance of their

As a result of such financial strains, analysts said, the life insurers will adopt a conservative strategy to secure stable returns.

Katsuhito Sasajima, a Nikko Research analyst, said: "Don't expect seihe money to flow overseas. Don't expect seiho to come to the ailing Tokyo stock market to shore it up,

enther. The proportion of Japanese equities in assets held by the country's 26 life insurers increased sharply over the 1980s, to 22 percent at the end of September 1991 from 15 percent at the end of 1985, according to the Life Insurers Association. The proportion of foreign securities rose to 12 percent from 8.7 percent in the same period.

Life insurers, whose assets total about 140 trillion yen and are expected to increase between 12 trillion yen and 13 trillion yen this financial year, are not listed on Japanese stock exchanges.

Major life insurers are moving to lower standard dividend rates to 6 percent in 1992/93 from 6.5 percent the previous year, subject to approval from the Finance Minis-

try, industry sources said, and are considering cutting back further in the following year.

Tokyo's slumping stock market, lower interest rates and a higher ven in the previous business year slashed returns on life insurers

asset investments. Unrealized profits from stock investments, used as a major source of funds when insurers have 10 pay special dividends or as a buffer for sudden claims and unexpected investment losses, are estimated at 8 trillion yen when the Nikkei stands at 17,000, industry sources estimated. The average ended at 17,580.69 on Friday.

The unrealized profits have slid from about 50 trillian yen at the end of 1990, when the Nikkei hit its peak of 38,915, the sources said.

Despite the expected cuthack in dividend payments, one life insurance company executive said premium income was unlikely to fall.

"Compared with interest rates of other savings instruments, our dividend rates remain attractive," the executive said.

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

Tokyo's Cross-Shareholdings Frayed, Not Torn

TOKYO - The system of cross-shareholdings that hinds Japanese companies together and makes hostile takeovers rare is weakening but not unraveling as bank stocks, in particular, are being sold, analysis and the corporations themselves said.

There are some stable shares under selling pressure." said Kazuhiro Miyake, senior analyst at Nikko Research Center, "but solid cross-shareholdings do not weaken so easily."

Japanese companies and creditor banks have long maintained cross-shareholdings to keep their stock prices stable and cement husiness ties. But now brokers said companies burning for funds have begun selling some of those hank shareholdings for profits.

Fears that companies are starting to sell some of their long-term holdings of Japanese bank shares helped undermine hank share prices this month.

Overall this year, the Nikkei Stock Average bas lost almost a quarter of its value. On Friday, the 225-stock gauge

fell 379.07 points, or 211 percent. to 17.580.69 Analysis and company execu-

tives, however, said the stock market jitters were overdone.

deputy general manager of Ya-maichi Research Institute.

Brokers Reject Distiller's Idea

cross-holders are resulting from

the fact that business ties with

the hanks have weakened and

that hank shares were the only

ones that could generate prof-

said Hirokazu Morivama,

TOKYO - Keizo Saji, chairman of Suntory Ltd., has sparked an outery among brokers by saying he would not be surprised if they killed themselves to take responsibility for the recent stock market slump, the Jiji Press said Friday.

Mr. Saji said the securities firms "should repent for giving trouble" to corporate investors and that it was "not enough that some presidents have resigned." He added, "I will not be surprised if about 10 brokers have hanged themselves."

Head of Japan's largest whiskey distiller, Mr. Saji made his remarks to reporters Thursday. Although he later retracted the comments, they were were repeated throughout the securities industry, prompting calls to boycott Suntory products.

Corporate executives said that while they were selling some long-term shareholdings to cover investment and other losses, they planned to maintain or even creare new stable shareholdings to suppon husiness ties.

Cross-shareholdings also are important to preventing unwanted takeover attempts, especially considering the han on Japanese companies buying their own shares, analysts said.

"Cross-shareholdings. which account for some 40 percent of total shares in Japan, do not easily weaken because the system remains a good strategy for companies to defend themselves from takeovers and to form corporate groupings," said Mr. Mivake of Nikko Research.

Companies hoping to borrow will still want to own bank shares as a card to play in negotiating with wary lenders, analysts said.

COMPANY RESULTS

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RELIGIOUS SERVICES

AMSTERDAM

CROSSROADS INTERNATIONAL CHURCH Interdiscontrotional & Evangelical Sunday Sevice 10:30 a.m. / Ruls Welcome. De Cuierstraat 3, S. Amsterdom Info. 02940-13316 or 02503-41399. - DUSSELDORF CHRIST CHURCH (Anglican) S.S. and Services 21:00, All Denominations are

velcome. Ratterdom Str. 135, ld 0211/452759 FRANKFURT CHRST-THE KING. (Episcopal/Anglican). Sebantian Biro-str. 22, U3 Microel-Allee. Sendor Holy Communica: 11 c.m., Sundry School and rursary: 10-45 c.n. The Revol. David Bacillif (059) 55 01 84.

- MUNICH MERNATIONAL COMMUNITY CHURCH, Sungaliant; Bible Believing, services in Eng-let, 4:15, p.m. Sendays at Enhaber Str. 10 112 Theresienstr.] (089) 850-8617.

- PARIS and SUBLERS

THE AMERICAN CATHEDRAL (Episcopal-Anglican), Sun. 9 & 11 c.m. Sunday School for dilition and nursary core of 11 c.m. 23 ore. George V, Paris 8. Tel.: 47 20 17 92. Matrix George V or Almo-Marceou.

HOPE INTERNATIONAL CHURCH (Even-plice) in receptors; Sun. 9:30 a.m. with children's SS. RER (A) Lo Défense. let. 47:73.53.54 or 47:75.14.27. SAINT JOSEPH'S-CHURCH (Roman Cotho-lc). Masses Sot. Evrg. 6:30; Sun. 9:45, 11:60 c.a., 12:15, 6:30; p.m. 50 cryenue Hocke, Paris Bh. Tel. 42:27, 28:56. Metros Churins, de Goulie - Eloije.

St. MCHARL'S CHURCH (Anglican)
51. MCHARL'S CHURCH (Anglican)
51. me d'Aquescenu, 75008 Poris. Metro:
Contorne/Madeleine, Tel: 47.42.70.80. We
inche you to our Easter Services: 10-15 o.m.
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arrivo: 6-30 p.m. Holy Communion,
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MONTE CARLO NT FELOWSIEP, 9 Ree Louis Notori, Sunday School 945, Steeley Worship 11 a.m. & 6 p.m. Tel: 93,25,51,51.

TOKYO ST. -PALS. INTERNATIONAL LUTHERAN CHRICH, macr Biodoshi Sin. Tel.: 3261-3740. Worship Service: 9:30 a.m. Sundays. TOUTOUSE

HOPE INTO CHERCH, Evengelice and for caryons. Sendoy 7 p.m. Social Head Tou-less Blogrice Airport. Tel., 61.86.91.22.

EUROPEAN : BAPTIST CONVENTION

· ADEMS TRINITY INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHRCH_58, Voxingments Ave. And Helin-line. S.S. 945; Wordship of 11,00 c.m. and 7,30 p.m. Tel: 01,942,2665 for directions. INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH, BEB-LIN. Rotherburg str. 13, 1000 Berlin 41 (Steglitz).Bible study 10.45, worship of 12,00 and 19.00 agch Sunday. Charles A. Worford, Postor. Tel., 030-774-4670.

SONNV KÖLN THE INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH OF BONNY KOLIN, Rheinau Strosse 9, Käln. Worship 1:00 p.m. Calvin Hogue, Pastor. Tel.: (02236) 47021.

BRUSSELS BYTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH of Brus-sels velcomes you to join our English-speci-ing, Circl-centered fellowship with an active Youth Ministry located near the international sirport. Sunday School and Bible Study 9-45 a.m. Worship Service 11:00 a.m. cand 6:00 p.m.-Longe Elistroot 78, 1970 Wezambook-Oppern, 02/731.12.24-Pastor Uirich Dolder.

BLIDAPEST

International Baptist Fellowship. R Bimbo u. 56 (main entrance Tapolasanyi u. 7, lamedicately behind front entrance). 10:30 Rible study. 6,00 p.m. Ray Reynolds, pastor. Tel.: 115 8759 & 115 6116.
Reached by bus 11, BULGARIA INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST FELLOWSHIP, Sofia, Oboriste St. 103, Est. B, Fl. 4, Apt. 17. Bible study 10:00. Westinp 11:00.

CELLE/ HANNOVER INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH, Friedenskinche, Menoamstr. 15, Celle, SS 12x45, Worstein 14x00. 30 min. Drive, 20 min. By train from Honnover. Walking dis-

min. By train from Hannover, Walld taxce from Celle train station. Contac Earl, Tel.: 05141-36735. DARMSTADT DARMSTADT/SBERSTADT BAPTIST MISSION.
Bible study & Worship Sunday 10:30 c.m.
Stadinitation Do-Ehernhald, Buscheletr. 22, Dr.
Brian Evenett, postor. Tel.: 06187-91683
(postor) & 06151-68702 (descon).

DESCRIPTION

international Baptist Chirch. English. cs. 10:00, worship 11:05. Children's church and nursery. Meets of the International School, Leuchtenburger Kirchweg 2, D-Kalsenwerth, Friendly fellowship. Al denominations welcome. Dr. W.J. Deloy. Postor. Tel.: 0211/400 157. PRANKFURT

PROFESTIAN FELLOWSHIP Evergelisch-Preilischliche Genseinde, Bodenerste. 11-18, 6380 Bod Homburg, phoner 06134-22278 or 06196-643350 serving the frankfust and Tourum areas, Germany. Sunday worstip 09-45, naxery + Sunday-school 10-00, women's dride - Friday 09-30. Housegroups - Sanday + Wednesday 19-30. Pastor M. Levey, member European Boptist Convestion. "Dedore His glary generage the notions."

BETHEL INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH, Am Dochsberg 92, Fronkfurt o.M. Sunday worning 11,00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m., Dr. Thomas W. Hill, postor. Tel., 069-549559. AMERICAN CHURCH IN BERLIN, cor. of Clay Allee & Postdomer Str., 5.5. 9.30 a.m., Worship 11-a.m. Tel.: 030-8132021.

HAMBURG

INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH OF HAMBURG meets of TABBA FESTHALLE, Am Isfeld 19, Homburg-Ostdarf, Bible Study of 11:30 & Wombing at 12:30 each Sunday.

Tel., 040/820616.

TRANTO SAPIST S.S. 9:30, Worship 10:30, oursery, worm fellowship. Meets at temberg, 19 (of the left. School). Tel.: Tel.: 01751-78024.

KRAKOW INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST FELLOWSHIP. ul. Wyspianskingo 4. First Sunday each south. 6:00 p.m. Gustow Castor, coordina-tor, Tel.: 33 23 05 + 66 49 32. MUNICH

MUNICH, Hobstr, 9 English Language Services, Bible study 16400, Worship Service 17:00, Pastor's phone: 690 8534. PARS and SUBURS

EMMANUE BAPTST CHRCH, 56 Rue des Bors-Roisins, Rusif-Molmoison. An even-gellen drucht for the English specking extramally located in the vestern suburbs. S.S. 9-45; Worship: 10-45. Children's Church and Nursery. Dr. B.C. Thomas, poster, Cell 47-51-29-63 or 47-49-15-29 INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST FELLOWSHIP. 6:30 p.m., 123 ov. du Maine. M. Gañé. Near the Tour Montparnasse. The evening service of Emmanuel Baptist Church. Call

47.51.29.63 or 47.49.15.29. WAIPPERTAL International Bapilist Church. English, German, Persian. Worship 6 p.m., Friedershort 64, Wupperfal - Rossdorf, All denominations welcome. Hart-Deter Fraund, pastor. Tel., 0202/4698384.

ZURSCH INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH of Wödenswil (Zürich), Switzerland, Rosenbergstrase 4. Werstip Services Sunday mornings 11:00. Tel.: 1-252 6222.

FIROPEAN UNITARIAN UNIVERSALISTS

UNITARIAN UNIVERSALIST fellowskip & BRUSSELS: Tel.: (32) 65-36-45-70. FRANKFURT/ WIESBADIEN: (49) 611-304-304. GENEYA/BERN: [41] 31-4438-08. HENDELETC: (49) 6222-7 3716 or (49)

MUNICH: (49) 89-690-2036. NETHERLANDS: (31) 71-121085. PARES: (33) 1-42-77-9677.

ASSOC. OF INT'L CHURCHES

IN EUROPE & MEDEAST

SEOUL —Chung Ju Yung, the founder of the Hyundai conglomerate, warned Friday that the group could collapse this year if the government did not halt what he termed its suppression. political barassment by the government of President Roh Tae Woo.

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Willamette Industries

INTERNATIONAL CHURCH OF BUDAPEST Worship service Sunday storring at 10:30 BUDA CULTURAL CENTER, Dist. I, Cervinter 6 Glen Howard, Paster, (36-1) 176-4518 Mail address: Box 64, Budapest 1363.

BNTERNATIONAL CHURCH of Copenhagen, 27 Farvergade, Varlav, near Rádhus. Study 10.15 & Worship 11.30. Jack Hustad, Postor. Tel., 31 62 47 65. PRANSCRIET

TRINTY LUTHERAN CHERCH, Nibelungan Alee 54 (U-Bahn 5), Sunday School 9:30, worship 11 a.m. Tal.: (069) 579478. EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH of Genevo, 20 nev Verdoine. Sunday worship 9:30, in German 11:00 in English. Tel: (022) 20.50.89. LONDON

AMERICAN CHURCH in London at 79 Tottenhear Court Road, London WI, SS at 9:45 a.m. & worship at 11 a.m. Goodge street lube; Tel.: [01] 580 2791. INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY CHURCH services of Rydons School, Hershorn, Surrey, Sunday School or 10,00 and Worship of 11,00 a.m. Active Youth Program. Tal.: (0932) 868283. MOSCOW

MOSCOW PROTESTANT CHAPLAINCY UPDK Hell, UL Ulois Polme 5, bldg. 2 S.S. 10 a.m., Warship 11 a.m. Tal.: 143-3562. OSLO American Lutheron Church, Fritznersoz. 15 Worship & Sunday School II a.m. Tol.: (02) 44.35.84.

PARIS AMERICAN CHURCH IN PARIS. Worship 11:00 a.m. 65, Qual d'Orsay, Paris 7. Bus 63 et doer, Metro Almo-Morceou or involides.

INTERNATIONAL CHURCH OF PRAGUE ship 11-15, Vrazova 4, Prague 5. nool, creche, weekly bible study. STOCOHOUM EMMANUE, CHURCH, Kungsteiner, & Singer Jorl. Friendly Christian failrowings. English, Swedish & Koreon, 11:00. Tel.; 46-8 151225 & 309803.

PRAGLE

WARSAW INTERNATIONAL CHIRCH, Pro-estors English longuage experiotes, Sundays 11:00 a.m. (Sept.-May), 10 a.m. (June-Aug.): Sunday School 9:55 (Sept.-May) UL. Mindowa 21. Tel.; 43:29-70.

ZURICH INTERNATIONAL PROTESTANT CHURCH English speaking, wortship service, Sunday School & Nursery, Sundays 11:30 g.m., Schoolzengesse 25. Tel.: [01] 2625525.

Very briefly:

• VID-Public Bank, a 50-50 joint venture between the Vietnam Bank for Investment & Development and Public Bank of Malaysia, has been given a license to operate in Vietnam, official Vietnamese press sources said.

Mr. Chung, leader of the opposition Unification National Party, has said that tax investigations and credit squeezes on Hyundai constitute Chia Tai Group of Thailand has signed a \$2 hillion contract with China to co-develop a 40-hectare (100-acre) area of Shanghai's Pudong district into a financial and trade center.

 Japan Rawa Investment & Trust Co., Taikn Finance & Trust Co. and China Tangiang Development Holdings Co. have formed a venture to build a hullet train railway in China's Fujina Province; the Ta Kung Po Earlier this month, tax authorities charged Hyundai Merchant Marine daily of Hong Kong put the initial investment at up to \$1 billion. China's Guangdong Province plans to set up a retirement plan hased the Singapore model's compulsory savings program as part of its economic

• Kia Motors Corp., South Korea's second-largest carmaker, plans to

Marutomi Group, the discount shoe seller, said current profit sourced 53.1 percent, to 4.954 hillion yen (S37 million), in the year ended Feb. 29. Japan's imports of fishery products in 1990 grew 11 percent from a year earlier, to a record 2.54 million metric tons, a government report said.

An official said Finance Minister Lee Yong Man told a cahinet meeting the tariff would be lowered but that he had not said by how • Mazda Motor Corp. is considering creation of a taxi company in Hiroshima, Japan, jointly with 23 taxi concerns. Reuters, AFP, Bloomberg

NORTH AMERICAN SUMMER CAMP GUIDE

992 NETA JUNIOR SUMMER CAMPS A Tredition Of Termis Excellence... FLORIDA . HAY 31 - AUG 29 ALL LEVELS - ALL ABILITIES

Hyundai Founder Worried

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Trade, the world trade body.

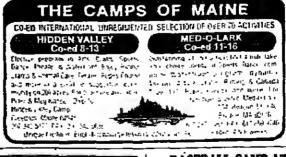
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relatively slow to move, but there are at last signs of action. Thyssen, Germany's biggest, has recently announced job cuts and Hoesch and Krupp are hammering out a merger Mr. Lowe identifies two problems with this latest wave of rationalization: its cost, and the time it will take to go through. "At the end of the day, Europe's many producers can't all survive," he says.

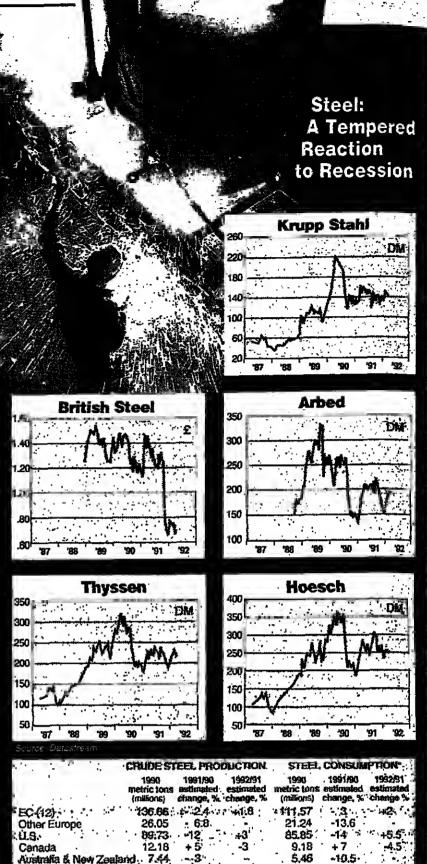
AHV and the state-owned Ensidesa. Hoogovens, the Dutch producer, is in the middle of a four year cost cutting drive. Ilva, the Italian state-owned group has drawn up rationalisation plans. Much binges though on the German steel producers, which account for a third of EC production. They have been relatively store to more but there are at last

But Mr. Fletcher reckons the entry into Europe of so-called mini mills, which use relatively cheap electric arc furnaces, may point the way forward. In the U.S., mini-mill producers are eating into the market share of the traditional integrated producers - some believe it is only a matter of tie before the same happens in Europe. "There has got to be a move out of integrated steel making to automotive production and alternative technologies. Only then will producers achieve greater flexibility and variable costs which move with the economic cycle."

Mr. Chambers also believes more action is needed, but he says the trend is more likely to develop toward specialization. "We will see some companies exiting altogether from some business areas, and an increasing number of joint ventures. It will be a long drawn out process, but at the end of the day there will be three or four specialist producers in

With the current vogue for cycle recovery stocks, a case can be made for investment in steel companies. But brokers urge caution. Mr. Chambers takes an overall negative stance. "There's not enough happening in the market place to justify sufficient recov-ery in earnings or dividends — steel is not a front end recovery situation." Mr. Morgan accepts that there is still a possible downside if recovery does not come through as quickly as hoped, but identifies a number of interesting situations. Thyssen, he believes, is financially quite strong and clearly one of the long term survivors and he reckons there is a case for buying a highly leveraged stock like Hoo-govens, which has a substantial moside if the economy expands strongly. He favors Klickner as a speculative simution and Arbed of Luxembourg looks, he said, rea-

Mr Lowe points to those companies which are bound to emerge as the survivors; whatever happens to the steel industry: "Usinor straddles the industry like a colossus, and the people who run it are very good. Amongst quoted companies. Luxembourg's Arbed looks very good, not least because the steel industry there employs two thirds of the industrial workforce. And of course, Thy-



FIRST COLUMN

A Bang? A Whimper? No: Banker

cial aphorism which has the unusu-al merit of being largely true as well as fashionable. It describes the evolutionary path of financial projects: They start with a whim, and end with a banker.

The wisdom of this pun is well illustrated by two important financial interventions by bankers in the world of property - an asset class to which many of us are, whether we like it or not, attached.

The hour of truth has come for property developer Olympia & York, which this week has been negotiating to reschedule payments on \$5 billion of its overall debt of around \$12

But perhaps the concept of negotiation is something of a misnomer here. Some of the banks lending to Olympia & York although disconcerted at the idea of their loans underperforming (a euphemism for their being paid irregularly, or being paid at a less than commercial rate) are taking the attitude of as cool, impartial judges.

HAT they are assessing is the worth of such developments as the London Docklands Canary Wharf office facility, which is seen as one of Olympia & York's least attractive assets. The judgment of the bankers will have an important effect on the future health of the commercial, and indirectly the residential, real estate markets,

The other whim — or, in a bull market, bright idea — to be brought up for the scrutiny of the bankers comes from Sweden. A Swedish broker has noticed that the troubled real estate sector is producing a great many loans which are 'non-performing' (a euphemism for non-paying). The financial plan to remedy this is to parcel them together and sell them as a tradeable form of debt. Readers may recognize a broad parallel with iunk bonds.

The judgment of the bankers, thus far, is favorable. The Swedish banking community is reportedly examining the idea as a way of extracting some value from injudiciously made loans secured against real estate.

This may all sound like high finance—and it is. But it is also directly relevant to readers who own their homes. Homeowners need the benefit of these clever injections of liquidity into the commercial market to help the property market generally. Ultimately, that means they will find it easier to buy and sell the places in which they live.

By Philip Crawford

market operators who slowly ap-

proach and offer their services: "Make change? Make change?."

ing neon brand names, stores trum-

ers won't cross the street to a com-

peting business.

And a stroll toward the city's

most picturesque walkway, the

HE storybook charm of

Prague's Old Town

Square is only slightly

In Prague, People's Money

Is Changing With the Times

meandering streetears.

another incursion: the logos of American cigarette brands

splashed all over Prague's familiar,

question asked by visitors here who fear the city's enchanting, medieval

aura will be ruined by the opening

of American fast-food restaurants

by free enterprise and the possibili-

nessman who lives and works in

Prague. "Most of them are saying:

How, then, are the ways in which

'Bring on McDonald's.'

"What price capitalism?" is a

Steel Stocks Have a Rusty Look Slack Management May Slow Performance in Recovery

By Susana Antunes

HIS week's noises about the end of recession have been no more convincing than usual. The numbers from the United States showed increased but sluggish industrial production, and the fall in the amount of capacity used was a bad sign. Talk of a pick-up in the U.K. looks to be little more than that after some depressing retail consumption figures.

But once recovery takes hold in the

world's major economies, some analysts say the biggest winners are likely to be those that lost most in the recession.

This kind of contrarian thinking might

seem to augur well for steel stocks. After all, no sector has been hit harder than the Euro-

pean steel industry.

But it is more complicated than that. Despite drastic cutbacks, the steel industry has persistently suffered from overcapacity. And while the industry has been struggling hard to mend its ways, it may not yet be ready to take full advantage of the upswing. The viciousness of the recession has ex-

posed the structural problems that continue to haunt the industry. Once more, the industry's finances are coming under enormous pressure, and once more, it's being forced to rethink its strategies for survival.

Across the West, demand for steel fell by five percent last year, while steel prices are thirty per cent down on their peak levels of 1989. This year looks a little better. But while the Paris-based Organization for Economie Cooperation and Development forecasts a two per cent improvement, many others take a more pessimistic view. The international iron and Steel Institution recently revised down its estimate to a three to five percent fall in consumption.

The downturn has been particularly acute because the steel industry's principal customers - the construction, automotive and engineering industries — have found them-selves at the sharp end of recession. But it is being aggravated by a number of other fac-

lan Lowe, metals analyst with London stockbrokers Smith New Court, believes some of the problems can be traced to the carly termination, in 1988, of the European Community's declared state of "manifest crisis" for the steel industry, which involved measures to manage an orderly reduction in capacity. By 1990, production had been ratcheted down to 160 million tonnes from 206 million tonnes ten years earlier, but it still left a rump of overproduction of up to 30 million tonnes. Mr. Lowe said, "There's still a very significant overcapacity now, and not enough has been done to get to grips with the

Technical innovations have contributed to this overcapacity, for they have enabled producers to improve the efficiency and yield of individual steel mills. Cutbacks in the num-M.B. | ber of mills do not necessarily mean cut-

backs in overall tonnages. Meanwhile, cheap imports from eastern Europe are beginning to cast a long shadow, while this week a row broke with the U.S. as American steelmakers complained about EC companies' offload-ing or dumping', their excess capacity in the

On the other side of the equation, producers have seen the prices for steel plummet. But that is a problem almost entirely of their own making. Andy Chambers, of securities house Nomura , said, "Despite previous market lessons, the producers still went back to their old ways of protecting market share through prices. That was compounded by the fall off in volumes, and although most of the producers are still coming in with slightly positive trading performances, the industry can't be sustained on the sort of returns

we're currently seeing."

His view is backed up by David Morgan of Lehman Brothers. "Producers fought fiercely for market share and until recently at any

Mr. Chambers identifies inherent structural problems. "The industry is still organized along national boundaries, and there's still a great deal of parochialism. But deci-sions that are politically difficult today, won't be any easier next year." Jeremy Fletcher, a director of Beddows & Company, specialist steel consultants in the U.K., believes the core problem rests in the fact that demand through the economic cycle moves by 20 percent, but prices move by 30 percent. Add the industry's high fixed costs and you come up with a powerful cocktail, that can leave many producers realing.

The downturn has seen a profits collapse at British Steel, from £307 million (\$525) million) to £19 million in its first half. Analysts forecast losses for the year of £100 million, France's Usinor Sacilor saw its first half profits tumble by 72 percent, and has warned that the second half will be worse. In Germany, Hoesch saw interim profits fall by 65 percent, and Krupp Stahl suffered a 69 percent decline.

This year, Europe's steel producers are attempting to address the price problem, by trying to force up prices by between g percent and 10 percent in two stages. The increases are being applied with varying de-grees of rigor and are meeting with only imited success. British Steel reports that it has achieved increases in most products, but by not as much as it wanted. The aggregate rise seems to be around three per cent, but there are signs now that even that is coming under pressure.

Most producers realise that increased

prices, and eventually an upturn in the economic cycle may not solve all the industry's problems. British Steel has taken steps to rationalize, including the closure of its Ra-venscraig mill in Scotland. Usinor is retrenching to its more profitable plants and rationalizing its long products division. The Spanish industry is restructuring with merger talks between its two main producers,

lution," and the dramatic increase in demand for currency exchange has given rise to a thriving black market. Two years ago, when the official rate of exchange was 16 Czech crowns to the U.S. dollar, a visitor could obtain two and a half times that on the street. Today, the difference is only a crown or two, with the official rate set at about 28

Trading on the street market is

one for foreigners and one for Czechs.

Tourism has boomed since the Communist party's fall following the November 1929 "Velver Revolution" and the description in control of the company about 340 crowns (\$12) per night. You have to understand that which warns that the activity is illegal and potentially dangerous.

> On Wenceslas Square, for example, one can still buy a hot, multi-course dinner — albeit cafeteria

Prices of goods, moreover, are of-

ten extremely low by western stan-

room in a private home rents for

prices which seem ridiculously low by western standards are still exorbitant to most Czechs," said Robert Strider, a 46-year-old, Harvardeducated American who runs a translation service in central Prague. "And they've increased significantly since the revolution."

Banking regulations, though

sum, an initial deposit of 50,000 crowns (\$1,785) is often required to establish an account in crowns.
Foreign residents and tourists are line with the highest western stanalso limited to buying back only as much hard currency as they sold for Czech crowns when they entered Czechoslovakia.

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And while Czech officials stress that established businesses may take profits out of the country, the climate appears to attract only well-capitalized companies which can assume the risk of trading in a still-soft currency. A fully convertible crown worldwide, say western banking analysts, is probably two to three years away.

Meanwhile, at least two things about money have changed for the Czech people: They have a bit more of it, thanks chiefly to the influx of western capital, and they're also having their first opportunities to invest, due to the country's massive plan for privatizing husinesses which were formerly owned by the

The privatization plan is frought with pitfalls, such as a lack of regulation for the myriad unitual fund companies which have sprung up, many of which are making promises of "guaranteed" high returns to tuate the positive.

"We expect to have a fully func-Another money-related aspect of

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everyday life has been recently imported from the west, to generally "Gee Whiz" reviews: automatic teller machines. The first 100 crown note slid through the ATM alot m February, the result of a collaboration between Eurocard International and the largest Czeck con-mercial bank, Komercen Banks. Thanks to the relative proximity of street and official rates, consumers can use their plastic knowing that they are getting almost as good value as the black — and still technically illicit — market.

The central question that re-

mains, however, is whether the quality of life here is improving amid the market transition Some Czechs, to be sure, would prefer their old guaranteed, no-incentive jobs, to having to find a new one. albeit better paid, in a competitive environment. But the optimists appear to be in the majority.
"I would have to say that things

are better now,"said Anna Pennkarova, a 37-year-old Czech wooran who works as a translator and a consultant. "In some ways it's harder, but we now have the chance to go into business for ourselves. Before, that was impossible."

style and eaten standing up—for looser since the revolution, remain the equivalent of a few dollars. A pesky for foreigners. While a non-liter of the country's famed liqueur, Czech resident can open a foreign a populace largely naive about such matters. But Minister of Privatizaliter of the country's famed liqueur, Becherovka, sells for about 129 tion Tomas Jecek prefers to accencurrency bank account with a small

Plants have fed the world and cured its ills since life began.

they ask, taking wallets bulging with multicolored currencies from their pockets.

A few blocks away in Wences- ties it brings, despite increases in

las Square, the city's heart, the retail prices and in other by-prod-

signs of burgeoning free-market ucts of newly-opened frontiers.

competition are everywhere: hlaz-ing neon brand names, stores trum-The people who have lived their

peting sales, servers at curbside lives here are not pining for the old

sausage stands hustling so custom- regime," said an American husi-

Charles Bridge, brings the sight of money is spent, carned, and invest-

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Shearson Lehman's Note is A Fan of London Footsle

Shearson Lehman Brothers is about to launch a new entry in the genre of guaranneed investments, which promise a return of capital after a number of years, plus the potential for appreciation.

Shearson's FT-SE Fixed Assured Note, or "Footsie Fan," will offer a 3 percent annual yield for live years. At the end of that period, holders of the notes, which will be sold in denominations of £5,000, or about \$8,800, will receive their initial stake, plus any per-centage gain on the FT-SE 100 index of British shares. Shearson said in a release setting out the security's conditions.

If the index rose 50 percent during the five years, for instance, holders would receive £7,500, their original investment plus 50 percent. That would represent an annual return of slightly more than 11 percent, the release noted. If the index doubled, the notes would return 17.2 percent a year. If it went down or finished at the same level, investors would just get the guaranteed 3 percent.

The ootes, which Shearson expects to float on April 30, cannot be redeemed during the five years, but they will trade in London on the Stock Exchange Antomated Quotation International system, or SEAQ.

Several other guaranteed investments have been issued in different markets. One floated

zero-coupon bonds, pay out very little or nothing of the proceeds and put the rest into futures contracts that profit from a rising Stock market

rities are possible in times of high interest

rates, as is now the case in Europe. Issuers

can put investors' money into high-yielding

U.K.'s Ethical Investors Get to Do Their Own Thing.

The cynics would say it just had to happen: Custom-made clear conscience invest-

U.K. stockbroker Henry Cooke Lumsden, the largest British stockbroker outside London, with more than £2 billion (\$3.5 billion) under management or subject to its advice, is now offering an ethical investment service which it claims is unique in the U.K.

Subscribers are invited to fill in a ques tionnaire, and the brokerage will then "tailor their individual shareholdings to meet individual ethical beliefs".

"At present, ethical investment [in the U.K.] is limited to 23 green or ethical funds." claims the service's public relations letter. For more information, write Henry Cooke Lumsden, P.O. Box 369, 1 King Street, Man-

return of capital and any gain in the DAX index of Frankfurt shares. Guaranteed secu-

Gold is Holding Steady But Jewelry is Jumping

The steadiness of the gold price has sur-prised some analysts. Many argue that heavy selling by a Russian government desperate for hard currency should have depressed the bullion price.
Dr. David Gulley of the World Gold

Council, which reports on the production and consumption of physical gold worldwide, explains builton's robust performance as being "in part... a direct result of the gold trade's resourcefulness [and] also due to the enormous diversity of the world's gold con-

In its latest quarterly report the World Gold Council reports that demand for gold to make jewelry exceeded newly mined supplies for the third consecutive year.

Czech Bourse to Follow

in Germany by Dresdner Bank promises a chester M60 3AH, U.K.; or call Manchester they will have to do so on the any Prague

Whether the exchange will be able to cope with a large volume of orders is modern. Unfortunately, this week's announced that the Paris Bourse will provide free soft-ware to help the Czechs model their market along French lines will not help. The software — valued by the Societé des Bours Françaises (SBF) at 20 million French francs will not be operational until the end of the

The SBF has already been used as a model by the Polish stock exchange. "It is the obligation of countries with well-established stock markets to lend their knowledge and expertise to those countries which me just starting the process. That's certainly part of what we're trying to do," said an SBF spokesman.

Foreign Capital Reforms Off to Flying Start in India

French and Pollsh Models

The first day of dealing in the extensive
Czech privatization program is scheduled for
May 18. More than 8.5 million holders of
privatization coupons will be seeking to exchange them for shares in formerly statetional Finance Correction a division of the change them for shares in formerly state-tional Finance Corporation, a division of the owned companies. Then, if they want to sell, World Bank.

Free waste

THE MONEY REPORT

Unity in European Real Estate Remains a Distant Dream

By Richard Phillips

HILE Denmark and France have this week been expressing their doubts over the Community's proposals officed integration, the single der in European goods and ser-is still scheduled for the end the year, and has unquestioned appoint. And few lobby group or or confessional bodies are more entiicanbout the single market n real estate agents.

Although property is one of the stars sectors, one factor in favor integration is the determination Emopean businesses to operate oss borders, and the steady trans-Atlantic investment by American businesses over the last we years. The result: Far more ign and overseas postings for mpany employees, many of whom are lured to buy a home of their own in their new country of

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A recent survey of some 100 companies worldwide produced by Corporate Location, a U.K. information company, attests to the magnitude of the trend. Of the manies surveyed, some 20 perintend to set up new European head offices on the back of the single market, while 90 percent of the companies intended further ex-

ansion into Europe. Philip Swinden, a spokesman for the company, says that although recession may have slowed the rate of inward investment into Europe. this seems likely to be only a temporary blip in the overall upward

. Another factor promoting crossberder property deals is, simply, wealth. There has always been a market for the internationally rich. One firm to have capitalized on this business and develop and international operation, is line art auctioneer Sotheby's. Its arts and antiques business gave it a ready platform to extend its service into real estate. Families disposing of the family herdooms, so the argument goes, often want to sell off the family home at the same time. Operating

from its New York, London, and firm's residential business in Lon-Paris offices, the firm says its inter- don, says there are two main reanational property arm has estab-lished a thriving business.

Moves to take this kind of service to a broader audience have of up market properties.
been slow in coming. And the Knight, Frank & Rutley has esemergence of the a severe downturn in many property markets around the world has forced many firms to put on ice any immediate

the only U.S. agent specializing in residential property which has de-veloped a substantial presence in

Set up 22 years ago in the U.S., it now claims to be the biggest chain in the world, with 7,300 branches worldwide, of which some 6,000 are in the U.S. It established a French operation five years ago, and now boasts 340 offices across the country. In the U.K., it has 60 offices, while it is close to announcing the opening of its first offices in Spain

Although most of the business is for domestic clients, the firm also operates an international referral operation, specifically for clients who want to purchase in another condury. Although a franchisebased operation, it only buys into existing independent firms, and then only after a rigorous vetting

Century 21 France's managing director Frank Cluck's first advice to anyone looking to buy a proper-ty in France is "stay long."

The reason is that transaction costs associated with a property purchase in France usually amount to 8-10 percent of the purchase This means a sale after a few years is unlikely to show the capital in a similar transaction in the U.S., or the United Kingdom might when times are good.

Again at the upper end of the market, is U.K. agent Knight, Frank & Rntley, It now has ties with local agents covering Spain's Costa del Sol, the Cote d'Azur in France, and Tuscany down to Um-

Christopher Cornell, head of the

sons for targeting these areas: The prospect of increasing "Europeanization," and a reasonable turnover

tablished an Italian base only in the last 18 months, and Mr. Cornell says the firm is "feeling its way slowly" in the area. "What we did not want to do was ride roughshod One firm to have stolen a lead over local customs." He warns that over the opposition is U.S. real estate agent Century 21. So far it is instruct their own solicitors and accountants. Typical of the proper-ty for which Knight, Frank & Rutley would be instructed is a small Tuscan castle. Such properties are currently on the market at around \$1.75 million.

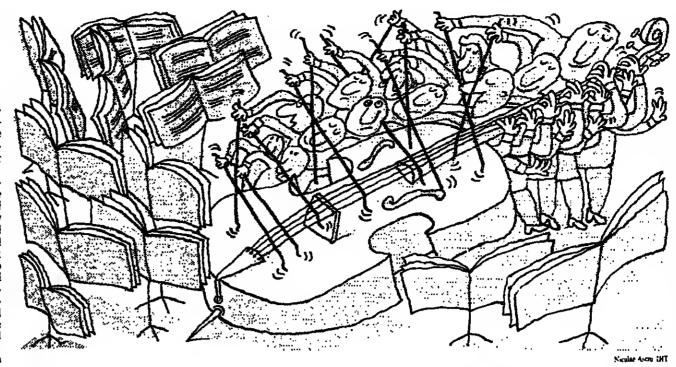
European property is very much subject to fashion — the gossio among agents on the Cote d'Azur for the last years has been the huge number of Italian buyers who once flocked to the region. But this wave seems now to have receded. The German interest in interna-

tional property remains fragmented, with thousands of small firms dotted across the country, and little in the way of national networks. Most of these are more concerned to build domestie networks before they start to look outside their na-tional borders.

Fearsome domestic laws in most European countries however are the biggest obstacle to the emergence of a truly single market for property. Non-residents can often be frightened off, Jack Anderson, a partner at accountant's Ernst & Young's Paris office says: "There are thousands of Americans living in France, but you find very few of them take the plunge and buy a property." The reason in many cases he says is the legislative bur-

A wealth tax on assets of more than 4.3 million French francs is only one such snare.

Although Europe's bureaucrats have so far avoided changes to members' laws, there are many now who believe these must come, if a truly open market for residential property in Europe is going to be a



Funds Take the Slow Train to Europe

By Courad de Aenlie

HE European Community directive intended to provide a passport for investment funds to travel its aim: The passports have been issued, but the roads leading across the borders are in some cases bare-

The EC in 1985 approved its directive on "the coordination of legislative, regulatory and administrative provisions relating to Undertakings for Collective Invest-ment in Transferable Securities." The term for which UCITS is the acronym is a complicated way of saying "funds."

A report by the London legal firm Clifford Chance explains that the purpose of the measure "was to achieve a degree of harmony in the basic laws regulating UCITS and to enable freer marketing of EC funds throughout the Communi-But many observers believe it has failed at this, because the UCITS directive actually has mini-

Tim Herrington, the partner who heads the investor services group at Clifford Chance, said that without the directive. "I don't think [fund marketing] would be very different freely in the EC was passed two years ago. It has yet to fully achieve much of an effect at harmonizing

> Certainly, some degree of barmony has been accomplished. The directive defined a uniform set of characteristics by which funds may be indeed suitable for cross-border sale. The guidelines are similar to those for American mutual funds and British unit trusts.

A UCITS must be open ended. meaning it cannot have a fixed oumber of shares; it must be 90 percent invested in securities such as stocks or bonds, with the trading of options and futures allowed only for hedging; it must pay all its dividends gross to investors. The term UCITS, by the way, refers in common usage to this variety of fund and also to the directive itself.

Once a fund has been licensed as a UCITS in an EC country, ap-UCITS directive actually has mini- proval by regulators in any other sell in any other, a fund manager representative in the country, while European business in a cost mal impact on the way funds are EC country is merely a formality. can shop around for one of the a UCITS need not. Under German tive way. Ms. Blair argued.

Supervision of the fund is left to the more loosely regulated countries home state. By most accounts, the for registration, then open for busi-directive has indeed made it less ness in a more ughtly controlled directive has indeed made it less difficult to win amborization to sell funds across borders, especially in countries where regulators tend to be more rigid.

"It's much easier for foreign funds to sell their shares in Germaoy," said Anke Dembowski, marketing director at the Berlio fund management company F&V Ver-moegensverwaltung. They oeed only apply to the [regulatory body] Bundesaufsichtsamt für das Kreditwesen for approval. Before UCITS, the procedure was very complicated. (Working in Germa-ov may be easier now for fund managers, but it must be a sign

Under UCITS, she explained, an individual country can make its licensing requirements more diffi-cult than the Community-wide rules, but not more lax. Freech and Spanish laws are tighter, for in-stance, but those in Luxemhourg and Ireland are quite loose.

painter's nightmare.t

But because a UCITS licensed in one EC country must be allowed to

This is what F&V did when it wanted to start a fund that invests in closed-end investment trusts, which are forhidden in Germany. F&V registered its fund in Luxembourg, where such funds are allowed, and then took it to Germany for BAK approval, Ms. Dem-bowski said. "They can't forhid it. but a German fund of the same type can't be sold in Germany, which is stupid.

For cross-border approval, she cootinued. "the registration procedure is the same all over Europe. Bt least for countries that have implemented the EC directive." three laggards are Italy, which is just now putting the law into effect, and Greece and Portugal. The latter two were given until this year to implement the directive.

For foreign funds that doo't fit withio the directive's parameters, it can still be difficult and costly to win authorization. For one thing, at

law, managers of a UCITS "just hand in the paper work," and after two months, unless they hear otherwise from the BAK, they are free to start marketing, Ms. Dembowski

Nevertheless, the thinks the directive "didn't change a lot." One reason is that marketing is the tricky part of operating a fund, and UCITS says nothing in this regard.

As a recent issue of the European Financial Digest, a newsletter aimed mainly at institutional investors and other professionals, pointed out. "... since no marketing provisions are contained in the directive, each member state is permitted to apply its own marketing regulations, and there appears to be considerable variance of approach to marketing UCITS across the Eu-

Mr. Herrington of Clifford Chance put it this way: "It's like getting your ticket into the footbail stadium, and then you get in and find the pitch they're playing on has a different game from wha! you're used to."

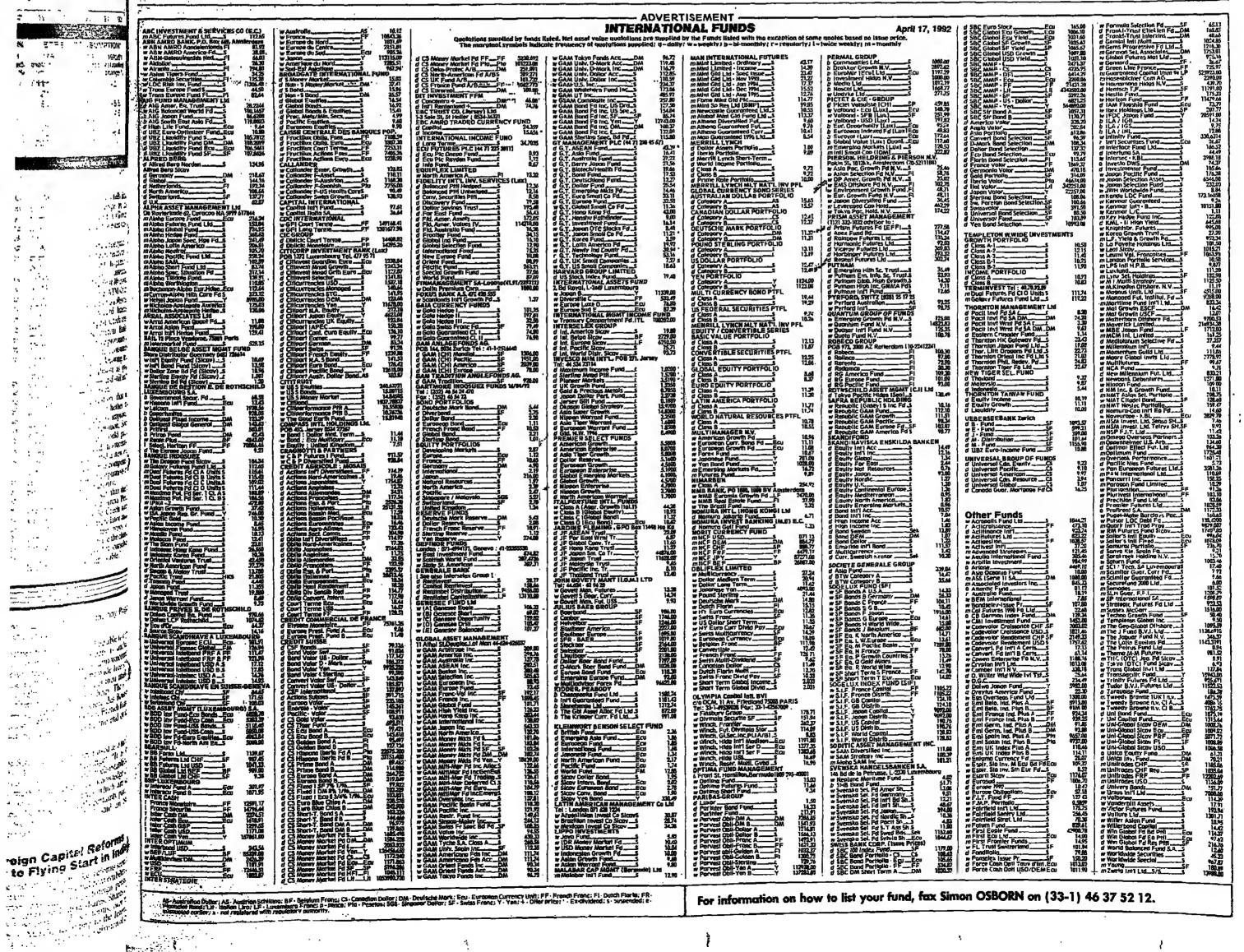
Marketing laws are toughest in Britain and Italy, he said, while "the other states are fairly liberal." The differences arise out of variations in familiarity with UCITStype fuods. "The market is oretty diffuse in Europe due to the fact that UCITS

are given different prominence in different places, UCITS are preny rare in some of these countries. Mary Blair, product development director at the giam Fidelity

fund company, said that even though "the UCITS directive hasn't come up with a marketing directive. ... it's a great step for-

"From a marketing point of view, if you wanted to tackle the European market before UCITS, you would have had to set up a domestic range of funds in each of the countries you wanted to set up business in, which would have been expensive and time consuming. The value of UCITS is you can set up one fund range and put all your efforts into it.... The saving is ba-sically administrative, but it's such an enormous saving. You don't want one accounting system in Germany and one in France."

UCITS, because it is "recognizable in every European country. least in Germany, they must have a lets you have a first stab at having a representative in the country, while European business in a cost-effec-



For information on how to list your fund, fax Simon OSBORN on (33-1) 46 37 52 12.

SPORTS

In NHL Playoffs, **Patrick Division** Is the Powerhouse

won a trophy, Mario Lemieux won a scoring title and Brett Hull fin-League's strike-marred 75th anni-

showing since franchise-record 109-point seasons in 1970-71 and 1971-72.

Despite the 10-day strike, which threatened to wipe out the playoffs before being settled last weekend, New York also reached the 50-vic-tory mark for the first time ever. enabling the Rangers to outlast Washington, which finished second overall on the strength of a leaguehigh offensive increase of 72 goals. In all, the top three scoring teams in the league — Pittsburgh, Washington and the Rangers — came from the Patrick Division.

The Rangers' 20-point improvement put them over the top, but it wasn't the biggest in the league. The Vancouver Canucks, the NHL's definition of donrmat for most of their 22-year history. soared from 65 to 96 points, a 31point rise that carried them to the Smythe Division title and their best

The NHL has played 880 regular-season games - and endured the strike - just to pare down the field of Stanley Cup hopefuls from

Here's a look at the pairings for the best-of-seven first round, which begins Saturday WALES CONFERENCE

PATRICK DIVISION New York Rangers (50-25-5)

New Jersey Devils (38-31-11)

The addition of Mark Messier triggered the best season on Broadway in 20 years, the first regularseason title in 50 and New York's far the worst team to make the

The New York Rangers finally er leads a balanced front line, Brian Leetch is the NHL's best and the Mike Richter-John Vanbiesbrouck ished the National Hockey goalie tandem is superh. In a divi-League's strike-marred 75th annision other than the powerful Pat-versary season as the NHL's top rick the Rangers would be big favorites to get to the finals. Collapse The Rangers, who will begin pursuit of their first Stanley Cup since from contenders to pretenders in 1940 on Sunday, already have the Stanley Cup hunt, but Scott Stein last six weeks dropped the Devils 1940 on Sunday, already have the President's Trophy as evidence of their best season in 20 years. Their 105 points and their best season in 20 years. Their 105 points and their best season in 20 years. Their 105 points and their best season in 20 years. 105 points put them first overall - and Stephane Richer (29) are the something they hadn't achieved top gunners. The Devils will have since 1942 — and was their best the emotional edge, but the Rangers have more talent Prediction: New York in six

Washington Capitals (45-27-8)

Pittsburgh Penguins (39-32-9) The Capitals have the best-hal-anced offense in NHL (330 goals, a jump of 72 from last season). Only goals, but 15 are in double figures, including four defensemen. Superh special teams, hig. mobile defense-men who can join the play. Goalie Don Beaupre is solid, but there's no

proven hackup help. The Penguins struggled for much of the second half, hut led the NHL in goals, with scoring leader Mario Lemieux (131 points). Kevin Stevens (second with 54 goals, 123 points), Joe Mullen, Jaromir Jagr and newcomer Rick Tocchet heading the attack. Both teams can fill the net. The Caps have better defense and goaltending but the Penguins have the incentive of wanting to keep their

Prediction: Washington in seven. ADAMS DIVISION Montreal Canadiens (41-28-11)

Hartford Whalers (26-41-13)

Montreal's airtight defense sprang a few leaks down the stretch hut was still the NHL's best. Pat-rick Roy had the league's top average, hut may be starting to show the effects of too much work. Forechecking is still good, but the defense is very young and the offense lacks a gunner. The Whalers are by



The Rangers' Joe Cirella hanging on to Kevin Stevens of the Penguins in the last game of the regular season, which New York won, 7-L.

playoffs, but could give the Canadiens some problems because of Montreal's lack of firepower. Coach Jim Roberts will have to decide on a starting goaltender (likely to be Frank Pietrangelo) and needs hig performances hy John Cullen, Murray Craven and Pet Verbeck to be competitive. Don't expect many goals - or many

Prediction: Montreal in five. Boston Bruins (36-32-12)

Buffalo Sabres (31-37-12)

Boston spent the whole season running a tryout camp, trying to find complements for Ali-Star defenseman Ray Bourque, overworked goaltender Andy Mong and centers Adam Oates and Vladimir Ruzicka, Moog and Bourque give the Bruins a big edge defen-sively. The Sahres can fill the net. Pat LaFontaine (46 goals in 57 games). Dale Hawerchuk (98 points). Dave Andreychuk (4) goals) and Alexander Mogilny (39) lead the offense. The problem is

er. Daren Puppa nor Clint Malar-chuk has done the job. Prediction: Boston in seven.

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE NORRIS DIVISION Detroit Red Wings (43-25-12)

Minnesota North Stars (32-42-6) Steve Yzerman scored less and the Red Wings enjoyed it more. Yzerman dropped from 51 to to 45 goals, but his plus-minus ranking went from minus-2 to plus-36 and mirrored the Red Wings' improvement. There are few signs that another miracle run like last year's trip to the Stanley Cup finals is in the offing for the North Stars. They had four 30-goal scorers, but only three other players reached double figures. Jon Casey, last spring's hero, has been sharper after returning from the minors following an up-and-down season. The North Stars came from nowhere to make finals last spring. Not this time. Prediction: Detroit in five.

Chicago Blackhawks (36-29-15) vs. St. Louis Blues (36-33-11)

The Blackhawks dropped from No. I overall to the middle of the pack. Jeremy Roenick has to produce like he did in the regular season (53 goals, 103 points) and other players must contribute to give him some skating room. Brett Hull (70 goals in 73 games) keeps getting better, hut the rest of the Blues didn't keep up. Brendan Shanahan (33 goals) helps, but the key could be Craig Janney, who was notorious for disappearing at crunch time in Boston. Goalie Curtis Joseph,

Prediction: Chicago in seven.

who missed last year's playoffs due

to injury, must be on top of his

there's no experienced

SMYTHE DIVISION Vancouver Canucks (42-26-12)

Winnipeg Jets (33-32-15) Vancouver, the NHL's surprise

team, had its best season ever. Kirk McLean tied for the NHL lead in victories (38) and shutouts (5). Rookie sensation Pavel Bure's 34 goals and solid seasons from Trevor Linden (31) and Greg Adams (30) led a balanced attack. The Jets, the NHL's streakiest team, ended the season on the upswing (five straight victories) and could be dangerous. They had only four 20goal scorers and only one 30-goal man (Ed Okczyk, 32).

Prediction: Vancouver in six.

Los Angeles Kings (35-31-14) vs. Edmonton Oilers (36-34-10)

The Kings are the NHL's version of the "Over The Hill Gang," but should get help from the strike layoff. Wayne Gretzky had his poorest season ever (31-90-121), but still can produce and desperately wants to bring home one more title. The Oilers' rookie coach, Ted Green, did a fine joh getting them above .500 despite seasonlong turbulence and turmoil. The absence of veteran defensemen Kevin Lowe and Craig Muni because of injuries could hurt. Thanks to the extra rest, this one belongs to the old

Prediction: Los Angeles in seven.

Friendly Foes Trade Quips About Keels Conner and Koch Get Ready For America's Cup Match

By Barbara Lloyd New York Times Service

SAN DIEGO — No two opponents could be more different to koch, the tall, stender, white haired businessman who came into yearship less than eight years ago with enough money to buy his way into the America's Cup, and Dennis Conner, the stout, dark-haired cup champing who has spent most of his life on the water and the rest knocking to be provided the country does the country doe

boardroom doors.

Yet Koch and Conner are adversaries of the most familiar kind, having fought each other long and hard to place their boats in the American fought each other long and hard to place their boats in the American defender finals, which begin on Saturday. Through 21 head to have matches and countless interviews since January, the two yachtsmen fine remained civil to each other, and at times, downright gracious.

"We were going to dethrone the king today," said Koch after his paid Kanza lost the sentifinal sailoff to Stars & Stripes on Monday. "He sail the king and he deceaves to be."

the king, and he deserves to be." Conner, who turned caustic in the face of inevitable defeat during the 1983 cup races, has remained jovial and outwardly calm this time around. He has even turned his rage about competing with only one boat against

Koch's four-boat fleet into wit. "Well, we're going to use Stars & Stripes." Conner said Monday, chiding Koch's delay in selecting which boat be would sail in the finals. Koch waited until Thursday to name America3 as his yacht.

"We're going to use the only mast that we have and pretty much every

sail that we have," said Conner, continuing his post-race remarks after his sudden-death victory.

"We don't have much left to do," Conner said, adding that he would

stand pat with his current keel.

"That's good news, Dennis," Koch said, determined to match Conner quip for quip. "We've got a few keel changes in mind."

It could be that, in the end, Conner might need Koch if Stars & Stripes wins the defender trials. Conceding that both America3 yachts appear faster than Stars & Stripes, Conner has publicly joked that he wouldn't mind trading his boat for either one of Roch's yachts.

"Who's going to pay me for the boat?" replied Koch, who admits to having spent \$55 million to Conner's \$20 million.

But, despite all the banter, no one doubts that a line in the sand is drawn between the two men. Conner knows because he nearly tripped

over it earlier this week. An early riser, Conner was taking a predawn walk along San Diego Bay with Tom Whidden, his friend and sailing partner, on Sunday. The footpath took them past Koch's waterfront estate. Conner and Whidden had the day off, and the scheduled race that afternoon was between

Koch's two yachts, Kanza and America3. "We were walking along the path there, and just jokingly, I said, Good morning, Bill, have a nice race," Conner said, relating the incident. Tom says. 'Yeah, have a good one because I'm sure you're going to win.'

Like schoolboys, the two men giggled at themselves, and at their conversation with a man who was probably still sleeping. "Good morning, Dennis," came a voice out of the darkness: "Goodmorning, Tom."

Koch, it turns out, is an early riser, too.

Although Conner will compete on a more even playing field for the first time in the trials —one boat against the other —it still may not be enough. Koch waited to announce that he would sail America3 in the best 7-of-13 finals because he wanted to test new keels and try other design changes. Giving Conner plenty to think about on his morning walks.

BOOKS

FRANK CAPRA: The Catastrophe of Success

By Joseph McBride, 768 pages. \$27.50. Simon & Schuster, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York 10020.

Reviewed by Dennis Drabelle

HOLLYWOOD history is littered with examples of directors whose work fell off sharply after early tri-umphs: D. W. Griffith, Orson Welles and Preston Sturges, to name a few vicums of their own character flaws interacting with the philistinism and cow-ardice of studio moguls.

At first glance it might seem odd to throw Frank Capra in with that lot. True, his Saturday Evening Post-style populism has always had its detractors — "Capra-corn" was the label they glued on his ceuvre — but in old age he was lionized. and in his 1930s prime he could hardly do wrong: directing one box-office hit after another, boosting rookie or journeyman actors — Barbara Stanwyck, Jean Arthur. James Stewart - to top-hilled stardom, and winning three best-director Oscars in six years [for "It Happened One Night," "Mr. Deeds Goes to Town." and "You Can't Take It with You").

Yet shortly after World War II, "It's a Wonderful Life" became the last movie to bear the distinctive stamp of Capra's talent. For all its Christmas-season inev-

DOONESBURY

itability nowadays, the film lost money, and over the rest of his long, post-"Wonderful" life the died last year at 941 he directed only a handful of features — all of them nugatory, many of them retreads along with a few documentaries. He made a bid for membership in the Legion of Wronged Cinematic Titans with a 1971 autobiography, "The Name Above the Title," the last chapters of which embroider on Gloria Swanson's caustic line in "Sunset Boulevard": "I'm still hig. It's the pictures that got small."

The autobiography has long been revered as a prodigious feat of recall and divulgence. Now Joseph McBride has turned out an equally formidable, and resolutely iconoclastic, life of the director, one that wears its ample research so lightly that its 700-odd pages are a coostant pleasure to read. "Frank Capra: The Catastrophe of

Success" (the subtitle comes from a selfpitying remark hy Tennessee Williams) ndicts Capra not so much for outright lying as for omitting incidents and slight-ing collaborations that would make him look scheming and not such a one-man band after all. Despite all his awards and millions, he never shook off insecuriues stemming from his immigrant origins. and in MeBride's remake nobody was more responsible for Capra's decline than the director himself.

As for the failed artistry, the crucial movie is "Meet John Doe" (1941), in which anyone with a VCR can freezeframe the moment when Capra's courage Post

"IF ANYDIE PRESENT NOWS ANY REASON WHY THESE TWO SHOULD NOT BE MAKE

RIED. LET THAT FSPSON

deserted him. Nine-tenths of a masterpiece, the film in which Capra and screenwriter Robert Riskin (working together for the last time) seemed ready to consummate their extended flirtation with the topic of demagoguery in De-pression-era politics, "Doe" is a dark fable about a right-wing newspaper ty-coon's attempt to make a political stalking horse out of a down-and-out American Everyman played by Gary Cooper. The story's logic calls for a tragic ending, for the disillusioned Doe to jump to his death. But Capra flinched ("You can't kill Gary Cooper," he wailed), filmed

five possible endings, and went with a mawkish, no-leap version. From then on his movies only got worse.

Amid all the tough-minded revisions of the Capra legend, McBride has interspersed warm appreciations of the man's best work: the rousing "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington": "The Bitter Tea of General Yen." the best of four early films in which Stanwyck gave Capra spontaneous. unaffected performances that made most of her contemporaries'

acting look comball; and "It Happened One Night," still fizzy after all these years. Note, by the way, that Capra di-rected all the above while working for Columbia - an indication of how much he owed to the studio system, with its cadres of writers and cinematographers, designers and technicians.

Dennis Drabelle, a Washington writer and editor, wrote this for The Washington

UHATS THE

LOOK, KNPS, 1 VE GOT A FIVE O'CLOCK.

BLONDIE

WHAT

OH, GROSS!

BRIDGE

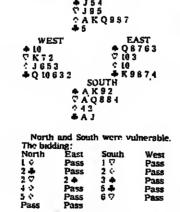
By Alan Truscott

N the diagramed deal, North and South conducted a slow auction to six hearts. The two-club rebid was an artificial force, and required South to bid two

East showed his spade suit but later wished he had been less venturesome. for he induced his partner to lead the spade ten against the slam. That made South's task easy after the ten was covered by the jack, queen and ace. The club ace was cashed and a club was ruffed. Then the heart jack was led for a linesse, losing to the king. The trumps could then be drawn and the spade loser could be discarded on dummy's diamonds.

Had East stayed out of the auction, West might have chosen a club lead. South would have played similarly, taking an immediate club ruff and leading a heart jack for a finesse. West would win, and probably lead a diamond to cut South's communications. South would win in dummy, draw

trumps and play diamonds. The bad hreak would make him face the spade problem. He would know that West was likely to be short in spades and would have to guess. He could lead the jack hoping for a singleton or doubleton ten and make slam. Or he could lead the ace and king, hoping for a singleton or doub-leton queen, and go down. NORTH (D)



PEANUTS



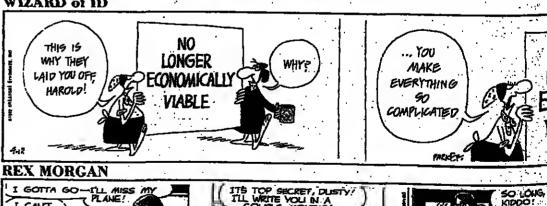








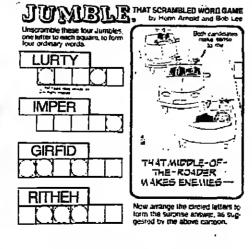










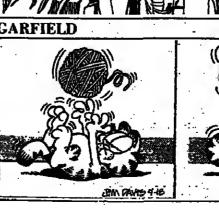


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A budget is what you can stay within the WHEN YOU GO WITHOUT

WHAT ABOUT DAGWOOD?



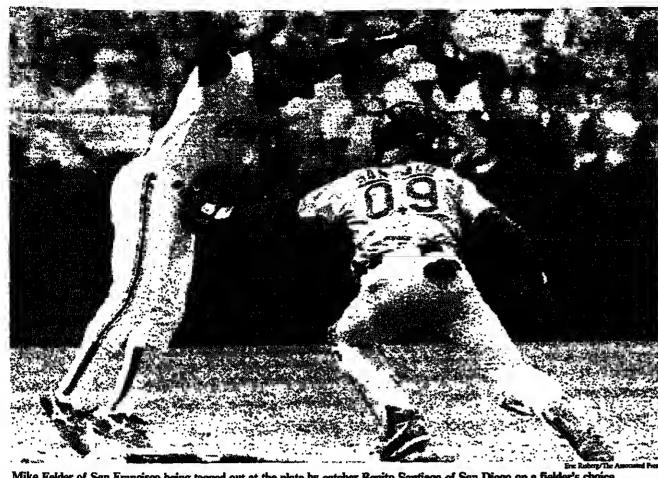












Mike Felder of San Francisco being tagged out at the plate by catcher Benito Santiago of San Diego on a fielder's choice.

The Angels' Good-Pitch Season

The California Angels figure to be a good-pitch, good-catch and no hit team this season They showed the heavy-hitting

Texas Rangers how they can win three games in a four-game series with that combination.

"Our pitching staff was just outstanding in the series," said Cali-fornia's manager, Buck Rodgers, after the Angels rallied with three ninth-inning runs to beat the Rangers, 3-2, on Thursday night in Ar-lington, Texas. We only gave up six runs in four games against Tex-as and that's very good." California's Bryan Harvey

showed once again why he's the American League's best closer, winning a duel with Jeff Russell. "It was a big game to win, another one-run game," Rodgers said.
"We better get used to it. We're going to be in a lot of one-run games this year.

That's why it's so great to have a closer like Harvey. If you get a lead, you know you're going to California scored three runs in the ninth inning as the Angels ral-lied to chase Brian Bohanon, who

Bohanon pitched an awful good game," Rodgers said. "Of course, a

left with a three-hitter and a 2-0

gled to start a two-run rally in Chicatch that Bohby Rose made in the seven inning heiped. If he didn't make the catch the game would cago. Bell got the chance to play denly awakened Tigers. Detroit left field for the first time after won three of four games in Clevebeing the designated hitter thus far this season for the White Sox. He singled to start a two-rum second this big third homer off loser big lays 7. Yankees 6: Joe Carhave been broken wide open. Rose made a diving catch of a pop fly with the bases loaded in the

seventh to hold Texas to only one Bohanon gave up a double to Chad Curtis to start the inning and

<u>AMERICAN LEAGUE</u>

on came Russell, who yielded con-secutive singles to Rose and Junior Felix. An error by third baseman Dean Palmer and Gary Gaetti's sacrifice fly doomed Russell (1-1) to his first loss.

"I think we were supposed to win this one," Gaetti said. "We kept getting out of jams and when you do that you usually win." Harvey, who converted 46 of 52 save opportunities last year, earner

his third of 1992. Harvey was the

AL's reliever of the year in 1991. "I wasn't happy about walking the leadoff hitter but it worked out," Harvey said.
Russell led the AL in blown saves last year, losing the lead on 10

Chuck Crim earned the victory with spotless relief in the eighth

White Sox 5, Mariners 4: George Bell hit a two-run homer and sin-

If the Europeans appear to play more

attending the World Games in the late 70s,

where he was impressed by a game between

the Soviets and the Israelis, until he real-

brought to the game in America - the

The defining moment for world basket-

illed Henry Mercades, cutcher, from To-

ward-forward, from injured fist. INDIANA—Put Rik Smits, center, on in

SAN ANTONIO—Named Jerry Turks head coach, effective next sesson, POOTBALL National Peatbalf League N.Y. JETS—Re-staned Roul Allegre, kk

N.Y. JETS—Re-Mished Roul Allegre, Mit
HOCKEY
Noticed Hockey League
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Philodelohio defembration Terry Corker
match penalty osales! New Jersey's Pi McKay on March 29 for one Game.
MINMESTA—Assigned Kir Miffer, of to Kolamasoo, International Hockey Let

COLLEGE
CITADEL—Named Pat Details men's bas-telboil chach.
DBNVER—Named Kurt Smitz men's and

around to score. Tigers 13, Indians 4: Rob Dear homered twice, giving him four in four games, and Mickey Tettleton mar at third, but the ball skipped into Toronto's dugout, giving the Blue Jays their ninth victory in 10 games. Giants Gain an Ace In Ex-Reliever Swift

on Keith Miller's two-base error out jam in he eighth. But he with two outs in the 10th in Kansas walked Devon White to open the

ball to left field skip off his glove vancing White to second, and Carlamie Quirk, who had singled off reliever Jeff Montgomery, came attempted to throw out Alonary at this ball attempted to throw out Alonary at this ball attempted to the second attempted to the second

Rich Delucia in the third inning

Athletics I, Royals 0: The Royals were defeated for the ninth time in

10 games — their worst start ever

City. Milier let Willie Wilson's fly

after Steve Sax had singled.

the San Francisco Giants.

They lost a slugger to Seattle but appear to have gained an ace in Bill Swift, a converted reliever who pitched a second straight complete game and doubled and scored twice in Thursday's 6-I victory over the San Diego Padres in San Francisco.

"It doesn't take a genius to look at a guy who's a good athlete and think, "This guy can start," San Francisco's manager, Roger Craig,

"I'm not one of those guys who says I told you so," and stuff like that, but I remember reading in the papers in L.A. that the Giants needed pitching so bad that they're starting a relief pitcher on opening day," said Craig. "Well, he's showing you the reasons why I thought he'd make a good starting pitcher.

Swift (3-0) opened the season against the Dodgers because the Giants began the year with left-handers Trevor Wilson and Bud Black, the No. I and No. 2 pitchers in the rotation, on the 15-day disabled list. Wilson is nearing a return from surgery to remove a benign cyst from a rib and Black is recovering from a back sprain.

In the meantime, Swift has all States will send its NSA millionaires to the but one of the Giants' four vic-Olympics. It's expected to get ugly, as if the Swift allowed eight hits, struck out three and walked none in bring-

ing his ERA to 0.70 while helping stop San Francisco's three-game losing streak. Kurt Stillwell's sec-ond-inning RBI single accounted from now, when coaches are casually calling their players chiens and cant, then the games might be worth following into the for San Diego's only run.

In his previous start, Swift pitched a six-hit shutout against

The early returns from the Kevin do well," Swift said, conscious of Mitchell trade are encouraging for the scrutiny that December's fiveplayer deal generated. The Giants also received Dave Burba, now their No. 5 starter, and reliever Mike Jackson, and the Mariners also received pitcher Mike Rem-

ter's run-scoring single in the minth and center fielder Roberto Kelly's error lifted the Blue Jays past New

York in Torooto. Steve Fart worked out of a bases-loaded, one-

walked Devon White to open the ninth. Roberto Alomar singled, ad-

mar at third, but the ball skipped

The trade I think is going to be good for both teams," Swift said.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

"Kevin is going to do well for them and I think we've picked up the slack for him."

San Diego's five-game winning streak came to an end as Dave Eiland gave up four runs and eight hits in 515 innings. The transition from reliever at

starter has gone exceptionally well for Swift, whose 71 appearances for Seattle last season all came in relief. "My arm has recovered resign well between starts," he said. came up as a starter and now I've

developed enough pitches virus; can do that." As a sinkerball pitcher, Swire also should benefit from having half of his starts on Candlestick Park's natural turf instead of Seattle's artificial surface.

Braves 3, Dodgers 0: In Los Angeles, Mike Bielecki pitched no-hn ball over the first 5% innings en route to a two-hitter and his first victory with Atlanta. It was Biclecki's 10th career shotout and 39th Complete game in 172 starts. He hadn't beaten the Dodgers since July 19, 1989, when he pitched the Chicago Cubs to a 4-0 victory with a three-hitter. He came to Atlanta on Sept. 29 in a trade from Chicago, and lost his first start against San Francisco.

NBA's Advice to Europe: Keep Shooting and Start Barking

By Ian Thomsen

ISTANBUL - Now Hubie Brown does not need a microphone. Hubie Brown could be addressing you from the other side of the Grand Canyon and he still would sound like someone yelling down from the third-floor window of an apartment building in Brooklyn to get the hell away from his car.

But Hubie Brown, standing on the floor of a tired old gymnasium here, was speaking into a microphone, amplifying a voice that was not made for churches or libraries, and above him in the stands were hundreds of Turkish basketball coaches, wearing headsets, so that they could hear the translated wisdom - like the United Nations of what this famous American basketball coach had to say. At this particular mo-ment he was speaking in a universal tongue, which is to say, he was barking.

"He quit," Brown said, grabbing by the jersey a player who had stopped playing defense the moment his opponent drove past him. "He quit, and when they quit, you gotta say something to 'em. You gotta! You know why? Because if you don't say anything, he plays like a dog! And then they're all playing like dogs! You doo't say anything and you have a kennel full of dogs! Woo! Woo!! Ar!!"

It can only be hoped, for the future of Turkish basketball, that an accurate explanation was translated into the beadsets, or else there are going to be a lot of coaches barking at players for no intelligible reason.

SCOREBOARD

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Thursday's Line Scores

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Leyftz: Marris, D.Ward (9) and Myers, Borders 191, W—D, Ward, 1-8, L.-Farr, 0-1, HigsNew York, Mattingly (2), Holf (2), Leyfiz 111,
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Guilleisson, Deherty 161, Munoz (8), Henneman (9) and Tetiteton, Krayter (6); Cock,
Scudder (6), Nichels (7), Lilliquist (8), Olin (9)

and Oriz, W—Guilleisson, 1-2, L—Cook, 0-1,
HRS—Derfoll, Tetitleton 111, Deer 2 15).

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Major League Standings

Final Four here teaching in his colloquial style the fundamentals of defense to local coaches, who can then pass such logic onto their players. Joined by Jack Ramsay, the d-winningest coach in the history of the National Basketball Association, and the former stars Calvin Murphy and Bill Walton, they will be cooducting NBA World Clinics in Greece, Israel, Sweden and Mexico, with four more to be scheduled later this year. The three-year-old program was requested by FIBA, the interna-tional basketball federation.

"The European game is very competitive, but the players lack a lot of the basics," Murphy said. "They don't have the formal teaching. A lot of them are self-taoght, and that's not bad. I was a selftaught player myself. But I had better models to learn from."

Because organized sports are not managed by their schools, Europeans tend to start playing basketball at a later age than Americans, which is not an indictment of European priorities. "The system is entirely different over here," Ramsay said. "Here they have a club

system. You join the club to play the sport, and you go to school to learn. We often do

it the other way in America. We go to school to learn the sport, and the other learning is put off for some other time." In effect, the NBA is acknowledging the ever-improving quality of foreign basket-ball. For years, European leagues were re-garded as the retirement village of old NBA

980 980 088 1—1 908 008 908 0—8 (18 lankeys)

and Timpley: Behanon, Russell (9) and Radri-quez W—Crim. 1-0. L—Russell. 1-1. 5v—Har-vey (3).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

NATIONAL LEAGUE
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Crows (8) and Schoolin, W—Bieteck, 1-1, L—

Japanese Basebali

stars and fringe players, but that's a brittle
stereotype. Unlike other European leagues,
means that Americans can't laugh off their rope than they do in the NBA." the Yugoslavs generally disdain hiring expensive American players. That policy re-warded them with their fourth straight European club championship on Thursday when Partizan Belgrade beat Joventut Badaiona, 71-70, on a numaround three-pointer with four seconds remaining by star guard

'If you don't say anything, he plays like a dog! And then they're all playing like dogs! You don't say anything and you have a kennel full of dogs! Woof Woof! Arf!' Hubie Brown.

Alexander Djordevic, 25, who was invited to the Boston Celtics training camp last year. Yugoslavia recently fielded a team of three NBA players — Viade Divac, Drazen Petrovic and Stojko Vrankovic - as well as the global superstar Toni Kukoc and Dino Radja, who are the two highest-paid players in Europe. That team has since been divided by civil war. Nonetheless, the in-

La Lokers 28 14 31 32-9 Socramente 19.27-627, Socramente 19.28-627, Socramente 19.28-627, Socramente 19.28-627, Socramente 28 (Webb 12).

HOCKEY

NHL Standings

WASTERN CONFERENCE

foreign rivals as they would, say, the Minnesota Timberwolves. aggressively than Americans, sprawling and diving as if the game is played in water,

David Stern, the NBA commissioner, compared this Final Four to the level of the it might be the fault of imperfect fundamentals. Or perhaps they simply are hundred colleges. Murphy would have agreed grier, to their credit. But then Brown recalls Final Four played two weeks ago by American colleges. Murphy would have agreed with the commissioner two years ago, but now, he said, Europe's highest divisions have improved to the level of the Continental Basketball Association, which is the mofficial minor league of the NBA. Howunofficial minor league of the NBA. How-ever, Murphy sees Europeans getting car-"You look at what the black athlete has ried away with themselves.

They think they're on the level of the quickness, the jumping ability, the explo-NBA." Murphy said. "I can tell they think sive shot-blocking the fast break that is that, from the things people say to me."

Does he try to set them straight? now quicker. You watch one of the games over here, and you're saying to yourself, 'That guy is really talented — but!' And

"I don't," said Murphy, 5 feet 9 inches (1.75 meters). "I was supposed to be too that's a big but."
small to play in the NBA. Nobody believed
The defining in in me for awhile. I'm never going to sec-ond-guess anybody for what they feel they long, when, for the first time, the United Because their wide lane prevents them

from settling underneath the basket, Euro-Oakland A's were playing the Bad News peans generally don't learn the post-up Bears before Walter Matthau convinced moves required of centers and power forwards in the United States. But they com
Try to envision the Olympics 20 years pensate with perhaps the best shooting skills in the world.

"If you were to take the best European national teams and even the best NBA ability of the best U.S. college players to teams, I think the Europeans might shoot win gold medals, as well as skinny victories better as a group," Ramsay said. "The by the Los Angeles Lakers and New York NBA has some great individual shooters, "Tr's just like hockey," Brown said. "They all said nobody would ever beat NBA has some great individual shooters,

Haicher (71, Govin (5), Dation (36); Huli (70), Bazor (1), Christian (20), Ron Sutter (19) 2. Shots on 1900;: Minnesola Ion Joseph) 12-148—

HONG KONG OPEN Quarterlinets Jim Courier III. U.S., def, Gary Muller, 6-2, 6

Quorier Fients
Pete Sumbras (1), U.S. def. Henri Leconts.
France. 4-4.1-4.6-3; Jovier Sunchez 17), Spain,
def. Gay Forget (2), France, 7-4 (7-1), 6-3; Fo-

ENGLISH FIRST DIVISION ISTAT United I, Southonston 6 GERMAN FIRST DIVISION 17 Kickers G, Borussig Dortma

TEAMS ACTIONS

BASEBALL

TENNIS

SIDELINES

Love Takes Lead in Heritage Golf

HILTON HEAD ISLAND, South Carolina (AF) — Davis Love 3d, the defending champion, shot a 4-under-par 67 to take a one-stroke lead after the first round of the Heritage Classic.

Lanny Wadkins, Brad Faxon, Ed Humenik and Bruce Fleisher opened with 68s and Jay Hasas, Bob Estes, Phil Blackmar, Brad Fabel, Fulton Allem, Wayne Levi, Billy Andrade, Jeff Shuman, Wayne Grady, Chip Beck, Buddy Gardner, Mark O'Meara and Mike Hulbert shot 69s.

Yoshimi Niizeki of Japan shot a 4-under-par 68 Friday for a ocestroke lead after the second round of the Bridgestone Open in Asomachi, Japan. He had a 6-under 138 total for the two days. Satoshi Koyama, who shot a 66, was tied for second with Taisei Japanki at 139, Japanki shot a

obted list,
Notional League
CINCINNATI—Put Hal Morris, first basemos, on 15-day disabled its). Activated Rob
Dibble, Pichner, from 15-day disabled list.
N.Y.METS—Put Kevin Eister, shortston on shot a 66, was tied for second with Taisei Inagaki at 139. Inagaki shot a 70. Davis Cup Semis Set for Minneapolis

NEW YORK (Reuters) — Minneapolis will hold the Davis Cup semifinal between the United States and Sweden in September, the

N.Y.METS—Pet Kevin Eister, short stose on 15-day disabled list retroctive to April 13. Quitaned Mark Dower, pitcher, to Tidewalter. International League. Recalled Radiney McCray, authebar, and Chris Downels. Intellete, from Tidewalter.

SAN DIEGO—Traded Thomas Howard, unifielder, to Cleveland for Josen Horatics, infielder, and player to be named later.

RASKETBALL.

National Bookschall League
CLEVELAND—Put Jimmy Cliver, geordforward, from injured list, Activated Crais Elika, pupard-brward, from injured list. United States Teamis Association said Friday.

The type of surface has not yet been chosen for the match, Sept. 25 to
27 at the Target Center in Minneapolis, a USTA spokesman said. The
United States advanced to the semifinal round by beating Argentina, 5-0. and Czechoslovakia, 3-2. Sweden advanced by beating Canada, 3-2, and Australia, 5-0.

Shoemaker Sues State of California

LOS ANGELES (AP) — The former jockey Bill Shoemaker, shown by a test to have a blood-alcohol content above the legal limit for driving when he was in a car accident last year, has sued the State of California for \$20 million, claiming it was responsible for the accident.

The 60-year-old Shoemaker, left a quadriplegic by the accident, claims in the suit filed in Los Angeles Superior Court that the state did not install guard rails or a sign warning of a dangerous road condition.

For the Record

Graeme Somess, Liverpool's soccer manager, was said on Friday to be "very well" as he recovered from a relapse following major heart surgery Lother Matthins will be unable to captain the German soccer team io the European Championship finals in Sweden in June, because of a toru

Italian soccer players, seeking a limit oo the number of foreigners allowed into the league, threatened-on Friday to strike on April 26, League authorities have suggested that clubs be allowed to hire more than the present maximum of three overseas players.

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DAVE BARRY

Fear the Call of the Sea

IAM!—There comes a time some of us held onto a large pole in a man's life when he hears called the "boom" and swung out the call of the sea.

head, he will hang up the phone immediately. That's what I should have done recently when I was called to sea by my friends Hannah and Paddy, who had rented a sailhoat in the Florida Keys. They love hoat in the Florida Keys. They love a hot sun, so we actually did it. to sail. Their dream is to quil their Four of us climbed up, hung our jobs and sail around the world. living a life of carefree adventure until their boat is suak by an irate whale and they wind up drifting in a tiny raft and fighting over who

gets to eat the sun block. The only safe way to venture onto the ocean is abourd a cruise ship the size of a rural school districi. Even then you're not safe. because you might become trapped in your cabin due to bodily expansion. Cruise ships carry thousands of tons of high-calorie food, and under maritime law they cannot return to port until all of it has been converted into passenger fat.

But on cruise ships you rarely find yourself dangling from poles, which is more than I can say for the sailboat rented by Hannah and Paddy. The captain was a man named Dan, who used to be a racecar driver until he had heart trouble and switched from fast cars to sailboats, which are the slowest form of transportation on Earth, with the possible exception of airline

flights that go through O'Hare. Nevertheless we were having a pleasant day on Captain Dan's hoat, the Jersey Girl, doing husy nautical things like hoisting the main stizzen and mizzening the aft beam, and meanwhile getting passed by other hoats, seaweed, lobsters, glaciers, etc.

The trouble arose when we atremoted to enter a little harbor so we could go to a bar featuring a hand headed by a large man named Richard. We were close enough to hear them playing when the Jersey Girl plowed into what nautical ex-

perts call the "bottom." The problem was an unusually low tide. Helpful people in smaller boat and began thinking about boats kept telling us this.

"It's an unusually low tide!" they'd shout helpfully on the way by. They were lucky the Jersey Girl unstuck. He needed the help of a didn't have a cannon.

After a while Captain Dan sug-gested, with a straight face, that if Knight-Ridder Newspapers

over the water, our weight might "Hey, YOU!" are the sea's exact make the boat lean over enough to get free. I now realize this was a If the man has a brain in his prank. Fun-loving sailboat captains are probably always trying to get people out on the boom, but most people aren't that supid.

We, however, had been substantially refreshed by beverages under stomachs over the boom, kicked off from the side of the boat and

NOOOOOO . . . Picture a giant shish kebah skewer sticking out sideways from a boat, except instead of pieces of meat on it, there are four out-ofshape guys, faces pale and sweating, flabby legs flailing, ligaments snapping like rifle shots. We instantly became a tourist attraction. A crowd gathered on shore, laughing and pointing. Some of them were probably sailboat captains.

"Look!" they were probably saying. "Captain Dan got FOUR of them out on the boom! A record!"

Meanwhile, next to me, Paddy, a middle-aged attorney who is not, let's be honest, huilt like an Olympic gymnast, who is in fact huilt a lot like a gym, was saying, in an unusually high voice. "We better hring the boom back now. Okay? Now? Okay?? WE BETTER BRING THE BOOM BACK NOW! BRINGTHEBOOM-BACKNOW!! I SAID . . .

"HANG ON!" Captain Dan was shouting. "She's about to move!" "Please." Paddy was saying, very quietly now.

"I think she's moving!" Captain Dan sang out.

In fact the Jersey Girl was exhibiting no more flotation than central Nehraska. As I clung to the boom, listening to Paddy whimper, two thoughts penetrated my pain: (1) He was PAYING for this experience; and (2) if you have to die, you want it to be for a noble cause. You doo't want it to be for a band.

It turned out we didn't die. We finally got swung back onto the leading our bves without moving any muscles ever again. And evenmotorboat. I am certain this was

Topless Bars Go for the Pinstripe Crowd

By Nick Ravo

New York Times Service NEW YORK — After a long day at work, Richard Siegel, a lawyer in his late 30s, likes to unwind with a cool beer, a little music and a circle of topless young women with cash stuffed in their garters.

"Hey, this is elegant — it's oot sleazy," he said, referring to Stringfellows, a nightclub in the staid Gramercy Park oeighborhood of Manhattan that was popular in: the 1980s and recently reopened with

Posh strip clubs have been opening with an astonishing frequency.

semi-nude dancers. "You can bring a date here and not give a bad impression."

Posh strip clubs like Stringfellows, with their coat-and-tie dress codes and \$15 cover charges, have been opening with an astonishing frequency in the past few

About 1,100 "quality" topless clubs now exist in 47 states, up from about 800 in 45 states live years ago, according to Gentlemen's Club magazine in Austin, Texas, a trade magazine for the \$3 billion-a-year topless industry.

"A lot of people have realized that the yuppies will pay top dollar if the atmosphere is right," said Kevin King, publisher of Gentlemen's Club.

Unlike the dark dives of years past, today's clubs make '80s features like topless female boxers and mud wrestlers seem

Some clubs, like Stringfellows, have high-priced menus and a faux-Folies-Bergère amhiance; the dancers peel off se-

quined evening gowns.

A few, like Scores, on the Upper East Side of Manhattan, bill themselves as topless sports bars, where customers who get bored looking at bare breasts can shoot baskets or watch hockey on a wide-screen

Others, like the Gold Club in Atlanta, the Men's Club in Houston or Cabaret Royale in Dallas, have amenities like valet parking, limousines, shuttle buses, executive dining rooms and fax-outfitted conference rooms, not to mention topless women who shine shoes and perform sec-

"What topless is doing is replacing disco in America," said D. Keith Mano, a writer who conducted 300 interviews over 10 years for his novel "Topless" (Random House, 1991). "What it is getting closer to is a kind of burlesque atmosphere." The trend toward elegant topless clubs, which started in Canada a decade ago before spreading to Florida and Texas, may be attributed, at least in part, to novelty. Other factors include the fear of singles bars in the age of AIDS.

But Jay O. Bildstein, a Manhattan in-vestment banker who opened Scores late last year, thinks he has identified the real source of the boom: "This business has nothing to do with sex; it is about loneliness and low self-esteem, he said. "If anyone is being exploited it is the men, the guys buying into the fantasy of 'she really

Even so, the recent appeal of top-drawer topless bars comes at a curious time, especially considering the ruling by the Su-preme Court last year in Barnes v. Glen-Theater, which gave localities the right to ban the baring of female nipples unless they are covered with flesh-colored make-up and liquid latex, which is how pasties are concocted these days.

Campaigns to ban topless bars are being. fought in towns across the country. In Fort Lauderdale, Florida, Michael J. Peter, who manages Stringfellows and who owns or operates 23 other high-priced topless bars in several states, has estimated that he has spent \$2 million in the past 18 months on lawyers to keep his clubs open.

The legal expenses are a trille, though, as are the tens of thousands of dollars that his clubs give, for public-relations purposes, to local charities each year. Peter's own clubs, located in Florida,

Minnesota, South Carolina, Hawaii and Texas, can easily gross \$30,000 to \$100,000 week each in alcohol sales alone. "What you see here is the entertainment

night life of the '90s," said Peter, who graduated from Cornell University's School of Hotel Administration and is widely credited with applying modern marketing techniques (like selling trading cards featuring his topless dancers) to what had been considered a seedy, smalltime business.

Many women understandably believe that the bars exploit women. They are demeaning and degrading to women and treat them like sex objects," said Caia M. Mockaitis, a spokeswoman for Concerned Women of America, an advocacy group in Washington. "All they do is foster an unhealthy relationship between men and

Not all women share this view. Many dancers say their work is no more exploitarive than most other forms of employment. Besides, they say, by dancing in a Gstring they can carn in one night's tips as much as they could in a month in many

"I can make \$1,000 a night or more, if I



Customers at Stringfellows: Getting their money's worth?

really work at it," said Tara Obenauer, 21, of Massapequa, New York, who dances at Stringfellows and graduated from Adelphi University last year. "I was supposed to start law school at NYU in January, but I put it off for awhile," she said. "The mon-cy here is just so good." No studies exist about topless dancing, but Mano esti-mates that 250,000 women in American have danced topless professionally at one time in their lives.

Male customers, for the most part, seem oblivious to the politics of topless dancing. "Of course it's sexist — if you worry about that," said Jim Watson, who lives in Man-hattan and recently visited Stringfellows a econd time.

Female patrons can also be found at topless clubs, although they account for only a smattering of the andience, regardless of what some club owners claim. "It's modern art," said Teeney L. Lee, 27. a real-estate agent from Flushing, Queens, who visited Stringfellows recent-ly. "They are beautiful women, but I

At Stringfellows and many of the bars, the dancers also work between sets, slithering seductively from table to table. "Would you like a dance after your dinner,

would like to see male dancers in here as

sir?" they inquire.
For \$20, a woman will strip at a customer's table; it's called "table dancing."

Then, there is "lap dancing" in which a dancer strips within touching distance of a customer - who must keep his hands to himself. The service usually ends with the dancer sitting in the customer's lap.

Tips for both stage and private dances are usually proffered by tucking a bill or two under the woman's garter. Dancers are not permitted to make dates or meet with customers after work. Though topiess clubs are being aggressively promoted as ideal places for busi-

ness lunches and meetings, it can be dan-gerous for a male executive to entertain female clients or colleagues there. It could lead to a sexual harassment complaint. "If I were a persoo setting up a policy for a company, in the frame of today's anger on sexual harassment, I would completely forbid any company activity taking place in these establishments," said Wen-

Association for Female Executives. She added that the apparent popularity of the bars may be part of the male backlash against social, economic and political

dy Reid Crisp, the director of the National

gains made by women. "Men want to feel that they are back in control, in a relationship between the sexes that they understand," she said. They feel extremely threatened by the issues of sexual violence and harassment. They are desperately trying to re-establish a masculimity that is familiar to them." times, got a green light from a count to sue his ex-wife, Ivana. A New York court affirmed a provision in

PEOPLE

Trump Seeks to Recover

Some of Divorce Money The resi-estate mogni Donald

Trussp, who has fallen on had

their divorce agreement that, in a-turn for \$25 million, prohibited Ivana from among other things, talking or writing about Donald.

Donald is planning to sue Ivana for the return of \$10 million of the settlement. The reason: Ivana has published a novel in which the heroine is a Czechoslovak skier, as she once was, the hero a tycoon, as Donald was, and the other woman is a Southern belle not too unlike Maria Maples, the woman to whom Donald is now engaged.

"Every man has his price," saidthe 18th-century statesman Robert Walpole. But some men set it higher than do others. George Blate, the British traitor, was quite a bargain. Lieutenant General K. A. Gigeriev of the KGB quotes a col-league, Colonel Nikolai Loyenko, as saying he turned Blake by giving him extra rations in a North Korean prison camp in 1950. "I brough him bread, conserves, chocolate ! have been convinced ever since that the way to a spy's heart is through his stomach."

Chuck Matlock, a teacher at an elementary school in Belding Michigan, was so confident his-school's students couldn't read 7,000 books during March that he told them he'd eat worms if they did. They did, and he did. Boiled with lemon juice and salt. While oot commenting on the taste, he said the dish had as much protein as steak, but without the gustle.

Jodie Foster, who won the Academy Award for best actress last Jean Seberg in a movie of that name. Seberg became the darling of the New Wave, co-starring with Jean-Paul Behmondo in Jean-Lac Godard's "Breathless," in which she played a girl who sold this newspaper on the Champs-Elysées.

Dewi Sukarao, 52, a former In-donesian first lady, will go on trial Aug. 12 in Aspen, Colorado, for allegedly smashing a champagne glass in the face of Victoria Osme na. 44, a socialite who is the granddaughter of a Philippine president.

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